

JPRS-UPS-86-043

9 SEPTEMBER 1986

# **USSR Report**

**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

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**USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

**CONTENTS**

**PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS**

<b>Komsomol Secretary Dolgushkin on Restructuring Tasks</b> (N. Dolgushkin; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 22 Jul 86).....	1
<b>Lizichev Attends Belorussian MD Party Aktiv Meeting</b> (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 25 Jul 86).....	9
<b>LiSSR's Grishkyavichus on Restructuring Party Leadership</b> (Pyatras Grishkyavichus; KOMMUNIST, No 6, Jun 86).....	10
<b>Ukrainian CP CC Notes Slowness in Restructuring</b> (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 26 Jul 86).....	19
<b>AzSSR: Rayon CP Officials Reprimanded, Dismissed</b> (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 31 Jul 86).....	21
<b>New Kazakh Labor Committee Chairman</b> (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 3 Jul 86).....	23
<b>Kazakh Buro Meeting Reported</b> (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 8 Jul 86).....	23

Republic CP Central Committee Meetings Reported (Various sources, various dates).....	24
4 July Turkmen Plenum	24
10 July Azerbaijan Plenum	25
10 July Armenian Plenum	26
Turkmen CP CC Buro Discusses Critical PRAVDA Article (PRAVDA, 26 Jun 86).....	28
Communications, Culture Ministries Criticized by Turkmen CPCC (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 11 Apr 86).....	29
Obkom Plenums Demand Better Organizational Work in Economy (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 13 Apr 86).....	29
Turkmen Primary Party Organizations Accused of 'Liberalism' (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 18 Apr 86).....	29
Mary Gorkom Severely Criticized by Turkmen CP CC (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 29 Apr 86).....	30
Statistical Agencies Urged To Counter 'Bureaucratism' (M. Rajabov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 13 Apr 86).....	30
TuSSR: Citizens' Complaints Unheard by Local Soviets (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 8 May 86).....	31
TuSSR Soviets Urged To Hear Citizens' Complaints (A. Bayramov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 21 May 86).....	31
Water Resources Ministry Assailed by Turkmen CP CC (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 9 May 86).....	31
Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Concludes Third Session (Tashkent Domestic Service, 5 Jul 86).....	32
<b>Briefs</b>	
Party Tasks Considered	33
<b>MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA</b>	
Cable Television Developments in Belorussia (G. Rodov; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 29 Jul 86).....	34
Ukrainian Journalists Union Discusses Press, Party Conflicts (M. Odinets; PRAVDA, 15 Jul 86).....	38
Fifth of Republic Still Without Kazakh Television (Ch. Shalakhmetov; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 7 May 86).....	42

KaSSR: New Dictionary of Legal Terms (S. Sartayev; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 9 May 86).....	42
Problems of Kazakh Encyclopedic Dictionary Aired (I. Mambetov; QAZAQ ADEBIYETI, 2 May 86).....	43
'Basic Shortcomings' in TuSSR Media Pointed Out (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 4 May 86).....	44
'Bilim' Propagandists Urged To Improve Methodology (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 21 May 86).....	44
Turkmen Media Criticized for Lack of Initiative (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 15 Apr 86).....	45

#### RELIGION

Soviet Church Leaders' Response to Pimen's Letter to Reagan (IZVESTIYA, 4 Aug 86).....	46
KaSSR: New Book Focuses on Religious 'Survivals' (O. Segisbayev, S. Dorzhenov; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 8 May 86).....	47
Importance of Atheist Cadres Stressed (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 14 May 86).....	48
Books in Turkmen School Atheist Library Listed (A. Nuryyev; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 9 May 86).....	48
TuSSR Seminar Held on Extracurricular Atheist Education (B. Aliyev; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 4 Apr 86).....	49

#### CULTURE

Film Maker Argues Need to 'Speak Truth' (Yu. Geyko, Sergey Bodrov; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 3 Aug 86).....	50
Writer Deplores Projected Moscow Monument (Mikhail Roshchin; NEDELYA, No 28, 7-13 Jul 86).....	52
Tikhvinskiy Comments on Chinese Culture Conference (Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 28 Jun 86).....	54
Growing Ideological Importance of KaSSR Museums (B. Altayev; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 18 May 86).....	58

Russian-Turkmen Dictionary To Be Published (K. Galandarov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 26 Apr 86).....	59
Poet Compares Turkmen, Russian (Atamyrad Atabayev; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 13 Apr 86).....	59
Works of Leading Turkmen National Composer Highlighted (Fatima Abukova; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 11 May 86).....	60
<b>Briefs</b>	
Historical Trend Affects Theater	61
Poets Neglect 'Global Themes'	61
<b>SOCIAL ISSUES</b>	
Solzhenitsyn Fund Activities Scored In Press (K. Yuryev; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 18 Jul 86).....	62
Kazakhs in Other Republics Have Larger Families (Sabetqazy Aqatayev; QAZAQ ADEBIYETI, 23 May 86).....	68
Alma-Ata Health Units Drastically Understaffed (O. Amirkulov; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 16 May 86).....	68
No Housing for Guryev Doctors (Q. Qabdelov; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 22 May 86).....	69
Women Not Taking Part in Production (Akbibi Yusubova; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 5 Apr 86).....	70
Schools Neglected in Gazanjyk Rayon (O. Charyyev; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 6 Apr 86).....	70
TuSSR Education Minister Assails Peoples Education Departments (M. Alyyeva; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 11 Apr 86).....	70
Economic Stagnation Blamed on Lack of Self-Criticism (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 26 Apr 86).....	71
Practical Aspects of Technical Training Neglected (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 27 Apr 86).....	71
Communists Urged To Set Personal Examples (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 13 May 86).....	72
Quality Control Linked to Scientific Progress (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 21 May 86).....	72
TuSSR Language Teachers in Short Supply (A. I. Yevseyev; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 21 May 86).....	72

Labor Heroes of Past Forgotten (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 27 May 86).....	73
<b>REGIONAL ISSUES</b>	
KaSSR: Pond Fisheries Construction Unit Severely Criticized (SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 17 May 86).....	74
Water Shortage on Bozashchy Peninsula (M. Sukhamberdiyev; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 22 May 86)....	74
Efficient Talgarskiy Rayon Producers Meeting Alma-Ata Food Needs (SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 18 May 86).....	74
Karataw Phosphorus Important Factor in Soviet Planning (T. Alzhanov; SOTSIALIKTIK QAZAQSTAN, 25 May 86).....	75
Otan Society Encourages Emigres To Study in KaSSR (BIZDING OTAN, No 227, May 86).....	75
KaSSR Industry Charged With Environmental Violations (SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 22 May 86).....	76
TuSSR: Lagging Cotton Planters Asked To Step Up Pace (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 12 Apr 86).....	77
Garagum Raykom Finds Mistakes in Animal Husbandry (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 16 Apr 86).....	77
Turkmen Industry Accused of 'Foot-Dragging' (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 29 Apr 86).....	77
Alcohol Violations Persist in TuSSR Building Industry (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 30 Apr 86).....	78
Farm Productivity Dropping in Tejen Rayon (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 18 May 86).....	79
Construction Delays, Losses in TuSSR Highlighted (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 23 May 86).....	79
Karakum Canal Workers' Consumer Services Criticized (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 27 May 86).....	79
<b>Briefs</b>	
TV Retransmitter in Armenian Mountains	80
Ashkhabad Radio Inkarakum	80
CINA Counters VOA Report	80

/12223

KOMSOMOL SECRETARY DOLGUSHKIN ON RESTRUCTURING TASKS

PM011051 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 86 p 2

[ "Account" of "Report by Komsomol Central Committee Secretary N. Dolgushkin at the 13th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum" held in Moscow 19 July 1986: "The Energy of Plans--Into the Energy of Actions!"]

[Excerpt] Bringing Ideological Education Work With Young People Into Line With the Demands of the Time

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum's directive that the turnaround toward people and active work constitutes the main meaning of the fundamental restructuring of work has a determining significance for the Lenin Komsomol.

Paramount importance attaches to the work to inculcate in every young person an understanding of the poignancy and crucial nature of the present time. Essentially, today we have to establish a new style of ideological work with young people and ensure the ideological and theoretical rearmament of the entire Komsomol ideological aktiv and the intensification of all forms and methods of young people's education.

In any work--be it the setting up of a Komsomol and young people's collective or of a discotheque, or the conduct of annual verification [averka] or review [smotr] of Komsomol organizations--it is necessary to perceive the educational consequences and moral aspects. We must instill a political meaning in all our work with young people and make a political assessment of every action and every deed by young people.

The 12th Komsomol Central Committee plenum set Komsomol committees the task of implementing a restructuring of ideological work and significantly enhancing the role of Komsomol political and economic studies in studying the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress. Analysis shows, however, that many Komsomol committees approached the organization of propaganda and the elucidation of congress materials unsystematically, and the party's program goals have not been brought to the awareness of every young person.

In the coming study year, all the forms and the whole import of Komsomol political studies must be fully subordinated to the further in-depth study of the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, and the Party Central Committee appeal to the Soviet Union's working people.

Today we need to "come down to earth" in the proper sense of the expression, and to render the system of Komsomol political studies more flexible and more mobile, thus ensuring that it not only provides profound knowledge of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, but also responds effectively to political events, is built on the Leninist principles of unity of theory and practice, helps to solve labor collectives' specific problems, and assists in enhancing young people's standards of economic and technical knowledge.

Individual work is the key to the solution of many political education tasks. Young people's real confidence cannot be won without spiritual closeness, sympathy, and human participation in young people's fate.

Fear of lively contacts and avoidance of frank conversation often generate indifference and apathy among young people. How can we put up, for example, with the fact that even question and answer evenings, debates, and discussions are held according to scenarios prepared in advance, with rehearsed questions and answers? How can we tolerate the fact that some Komsomol workers have gotten accustomed to coming in contact with young people only across the presidium table or from the height of a rostrum?

The "bulk approach" in education inflicts damage which is, perhaps, equal to that in the economy. Even in atheistic work, where the individual approach and an accurate appreciation of every specific person's psychological features are particularly important, one often comes across juggling with impressive indicators.

The hypnotic effect of successful statistics is still with us in many other sectors of ideological education work. We have millions wearing the "Ready for Labor and Defense" badge, millions participating in amateur artistic activities, millions belonging to "Timur" voluntary groups [of children helping servicemen's families, old people, and invalids]... Who are we kidding? Let us, at long last, face up to the truth: After all, these figures do not reflect reality or the actual state of affairs, they say nothing about the efficiency of our work. Let us then call a halt, Comrades, and start taking actual readings.

It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum that the demands made of ideological work will increase as tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres become more complex. Today it is more important than ever before to tear ourselves away from paperwork, get out of our offices, and, working in the thick of the masses, study the real phenomena and processes occurring among young people and guide them along the proper tracks.

The process of our society's improvement, the need for which was the subject of speeches at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, demands of Komsomol committees energetic and assertive action to overcome negative phenomena among young people.

The legal, economic, and organizational measures recently adopted by the party and the government to combat unearned incomes must be backed by daily educational work.

Speculating and trafficking of all kinds are particularly intolerable among young people. The packs of "businessmen" that have emerged, trading in video cassettes, tape recorders, sound recordings, designer fineries, and toilet articles, corrupt a certain section of young men and women and shape consumerism and a cult of possessions and pleasures.

We must rouse the entire Komsomol and all young people to combat these phenomena and use to the utmost young people's inherent and active hostility to all deviations from the principle of social justice and socialist legality and morals.

Our attitude to the extirpation of drunkenness and alcoholism must be equally uncompromising. Quite a few decisions have been made in the Komsomol in connection with the struggle against drunkenness, and there has been much talk about it, including talk at Komsomol Central Committee plenums. The time has come to move on to more decisive action and to affirm sobriety as the law and universal norm of our life, as the party demands. Particular significance attaches to the personal example of every Komsomol member and every aktiv member.

The party teaches us to evaluate the effectiveness of ideological influence and to skillfully create a sound creative mood among people. Under the conditions of restructuring, when the role of the human factor grows immeasurably, the practical solution of social questions and the tackling of really routine matters which produce specific results acquire truly political importance.

The development of the initiative of young workers at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant, who have pledged to work on the construction of social, cultural, and consumer services projects on four free days, is a tangible and socially significant matter for the Komsomol. The initiative of the people in Tolyatti has gained wide support and is already being implemented.

There are, however, quite a few alarming facts which indicate that some Komsomol committees support the young enthusiasts only verbally and formally and perceive the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant initiative as just another campaign whose main object is the pursuit of a high involvement percentage.

The building of young people's housing complexes is being constantly developed. Today it is underway in 156 of the country's cities and rayons. While developing this important movement, however, it is necessary to resolutely

eradicate all the distortions which reduce the matter to just housing construction. It is indeed necessary to construct complexes which include children's institutions and projects for cultural, sports, and consumer service purposes. After all, a young people's housing complex means not only the construction of story upon story of housing, but also a new level of relations and contacts among people and the creation of conditions for the strengthening of the family, the education of children, and the comprehensive development of the individual.

The Komsomol committees must pay particular attention to young people employed in the services sphere, trade, and transportation. It is there that people must perceive real positive changes in the immediate future, benefit from the initial results of the restructuring, and sense the existence of organization and order. Unfortunately, the political education of this category of young people is being conducted--to be frank--superficially and unsystematically.

Today the problem of leisure is more acute than ever before. Young people's free time must not be free from the influence of Komsomol committees.

We must be bolder and more persistent in supporting the initiatives of young people and adolescents, keeping the numerous amateur associations in leaders' and aktiv members' field of vision, showing trust in them, and helping them to implement any interesting and useful initiatives. It is important to ensure that the seekers, the people thinking in the new fashion and capable of working, do not find themselves out of favor and do not fail.

The young people's mass news media must become an effective instrument of restructuring within the Komsomol. The last few months have shown that the tackling of important and pressing questions, the use of new forms of dialogue with readers, and the bold immersion in life generate lively response among young people. At the same time, and against the general background, one can also notice the timidity of our local Komsomol press and its failure to tackle the problems. The Komsomol newspapers and journals must be real tribunes of advanced experience and must help the reader not only to expand his horizons but also to act better, more usefully, and in a better organized fashion. The tone of the conversation between young people and their press must be set not by sensationalism and grand eloquence but by truthfulness, businesslike efficiency, and a constructive approach.

#### Restructuring of Komsomol Work: Pace and Quality

The tasks set by the party as regards the intensification of young people's ideological, political, and moral education make greater demands on the standard of organizational work by Komsomol committees. The fundamental improvement of the style, forms, and methods of their activity and the resolute overcoming of stage-managing, ostentation, and formalism constitute an important and absolute condition for restructuring within the Komsomol.

The 2 years since the CPSU Central Committee adopted its resolution "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of Its Role in the Communist Education of Youth" have, for many Komsomol organizations, meant a quest for new and efficient forms and methods of work and the demolition of stereotypes and obsolete systems which hinder the development of young people's initiative and activeness.

And yet it must be admitted that we still are at the very beginning of restructuring. One of the main reasons is the fact that many Komsomol workers and aktiv members are still discussing the avenues of restructuring rather than getting down to actual restructuring. The outcome is that, even though the restructuring appears to have been launched, people are marking time instead of moving on.

Analyzing the reasons why restructuring is being hindered, we cannot fail to see that there still are quite a few workers who support the new demands in words while in actual fact continuing, as in the past, to shut themselves off from young people behind walls of paperwork, resolutions, and reports. Instead of real changes taking place, the old style is donning new clothes while old practices are being bedecked with new terminology. The result is that a gap remains between plans and results, between resolutions adopted and practical deeds, and the semblance of work replaces actual work.

We must be bolder in ridding ourselves of everything that obstructs the solution of the key questions of restructuring. Work in the new fashion requires that cadres be psychologically reoriented and that everyone review his own attitudes to the work in hand and ensure that his actions meet the demands of the time. This applies to everyone: the Komsomol group organizer and the Komsomol Central Committee secretary, the reykom worker and the Komsomol Central Committee apparatus staffer.

The Komsomol's restructuring must not proceed along an extensive path, nor must it be implemented unsystematically or instinctively. What are needed are a scientific approach and more accurate reference points regarding its main avenues. The efforts of Komsomol Central Committee sections and its Secretariat and of scientists at the Higher Komsomol School's Scientific Research Center must be channeled toward the solution of these questions.

Our most important task is to enhance the independence of primary organizations and to create conditions for the development of self-motivated work in the Komsomol. It is necessary to create a lively and creative atmosphere in every one of the Komsomol's 472,000 primary cells and step up their individual work among young people. And the start must be made with the Komsomol and young pioneer organizations at schools, where everything happens for the first time: First experience of participation in social life, first speeches at meetings, first responsibility for work assignments. It is necessary to shape right there the need to act with initiative and creativity and to develop everyone's organizational habits.

It is the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms that are primarily called upon to help primary organizations restructure themselves. But help can be given only by those who are themselves striving for real changes. Recent studies showed that many workers at rayon level are still in a morass of red tape, wading through a swamp of conferences and sessions and spending around 80 percent of their work time on petty routine matters.

The Komsomol raykom is the most important link in the restructuring, and it is necessary to relieve its workers of the performance of extrinsic functions and the numerous inspections by superior organs. What is needed here is a fundamental review of attitudes to planning and the organization of performance monitoring and verification. The bulk approach to the examination of questions concerning the life of primary organizations generates a great bulk of resolutions, many of which are adopted only for the sake of protocols and inspectors.

Today it is also necessary to look from a different angle, with due consideration for the demands of restructuring, at the style of the leadership of grassroot Komsomol committees by Komsomol obkoms and raykoms and the union republic Komsomol central committees. For some of them, leadership boils down to centralism and "tightening the screws." Others continue, as before, to bombard subordinate organs with numerous resolutions and to hold prestigious conferences, without being particularly concerned whether the workers will have sufficient time left to solve urgent questions concerning the Komsomol organizations.

While restructuring the style of Komsomol committees' activity, it is necessary to orient apparatus workers primarily toward specific work among young people.

Unfortunately, many union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol raykoms and obkoms continue to exaggerate the importance of intra-apparatus activity to the detriment of actual work and withdraw inside the circle of office problems. This is indeed why a tenacious desire still exists to substitute directives and long-distance methods of management for specific organizational work and to replace practical actions by slogans and appeals.

The work style of every Komsomol obkom and raykom and union republic Komsomol central committee must be distinguished by not only bold initiatives but also constant striving for greater achievements, particularly as regards questions like the creation of the necessary conditions for work, study, daily life, and leisure, which are so vitally important for young men and women.

Collaboration with the Soviets, ministries and departments, and trade union and other organizations must be strengthened, and full use must be made of the rights granted by the party and the state to defend young people's interests.

While on the subject of restructuring in the Komsomol, it is also necessary to speak about the Komsomol Central Committee. The measures taken recently to improve the style of the Central Committee apparatus and to provide better

leadership of local committees have still not produced the expected results. Sections and subdivisions are still somewhat distanced from young people and primary organizations. The new developments emerging in the activity of Komsomol organizations are still not always promptly noticed, supported, and brought to the knowledge of others.

Critically evaluating the progress of restructuring in the Komsomol, the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat must overcome sluggishness in the solution of pressing questions, enhance the personal responsibility of apparatus workers for the sector entrusted to them, and make more efficient use of their knowledge and practical experience to analyze the real problems and trends among young people and to elaborate constructive approaches and practical recommendations to improve the Komsomol's activity.

The interaction of sections and Komsomol committees must result in the creation of a businesslike and creative atmosphere, and the Central Committee personnel must set an example of lively organizational work with people and employ greater boldness and initiative in influencing the state of affairs at local level.

It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum that critical debate in the party congress spirit must be intensified. It is the duty and obligation of all Komsomol cadres and the entire aktiv to steadfastly follow this directive. Nevertheless, many Komsomol committees still fail to draw the necessary conclusions from criticism and often, as people say, generally sweep it under the carpet.

This situation cannot be tolerated. Halfhearted measures to give effect to critical observations or the hushing up of criticism inflict as much damage as the suppression of criticism. Only by developing criticism and self-criticism and publicity in the struggle against shortcomings will we be able to overcome indifference and complacency, instances of abuse, and formalism and callousness toward young people.

It is the cadres who determine the success of restructuring. It depends on them whether the Komsomol organizations will manage to operate at the heart of young people's lives, where political decisions are transformed into specific actions.

It is intolerable that the Komsomol still has quite a few workers who cannot get rid of inertia and parochialism, that we still have among us bureaucrats and careerists who attach supreme importance not to work among young men and women but to their passion for paperwork and the adoption of measures.

The most important task of Komsomol Central Committee sections and subdivisions and primarily the Komsomol Organs Section, and of union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol raykoms and obkoms is to rule out chance in the selection and placement of cadres, to work painstakingly with the reserve, and to aim for improved training and retraining of workers and for continuity

In the enhancement of their ideological-theoretical standards and professional skills. Young people possessing political maturity, high businesslike efficiency, a feeling for innovation, and moral purity must be the ones to be promoted to Komsomol work.

**Restructuring** in the Komsomol affects all spheres and avenues of activity for the communist education of young people. When implementing it, each one of us must rely on accumulated experience and must learn lessons from past mistakes. "By analyzing yesterday's mistakes," V. I. Lenin noted, "we are actually learning to avoid mistakes today and tomorrow." The core and the main point of restructuring lie in achieving a decisive turn toward lively work and toward young people. It is thus and only thus that the Komsomol Central Committee and every Komsomol committee must work today.

**Preparations for the report and election campaign are underway in the country's Komsomol organizations.** This campaign will run through all the Komsomol's structural links and culminate in the 20th Komsomol Congress.

During the precongress period it is necessary to create an atmosphere of bold creative quest in every young people's collective and in every Komsomol organization, to concentrate the efforts of young men and women on the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of intensive plans, and to give a new impetus to socialist competition and to the movement of young innovators and inventors. There must be mass participation by Komsomol members and young people in the struggle to radically improve output quality and the struggle for savings and thrift.

Great importance will also attach to the discussion of the proposed changes to the Komsomol Rules during the report and election campaign. All Komsomol links and the pages of newspapers and journals must provide broad scope for exchanges of opinions on these questions. Not a single interesting idea, not a single practical suggestion should pass unnoticed or unexamined. The utmost use must be made of the preparations for changes to the rules for a strict and exacting discussion about the political, professional, and moral qualities of Komsomol members, about their responsibility as Komsomol members, and about the affirmation of an atmosphere of implacability toward those who are unwilling to march in step with the time.

It is important to ensure in the course of meetings and conferences an energetic and purposeful offensive against everything that is obsolete and stagnant and to rule out stage-management and ostentation and the glossing of moderation of criticism. Every meeting, every conference, and every congress must be distinguished by a truly businesslike and principled tone in reports and speeches, a profound and exacting analysis of the work style of elected organs, and a constructive and specific character in resolutions that are passed.

Allow me on behalf of the plenum participants to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the country's Komsomol members and young people will stint no energy to transform the party's bold plans and designs into the energy of practical deeds. That every one of us at his post will act persistently, energetically, and with a lofty sense of responsibility.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LIZICHEV ATTENDS BELORUSSIAN MD PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM311325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Second Edition) in Russian 25 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by unnamed correspondent: "To Strengthen Party Influence"]

[Text] Red Banner Belorussian Military District--The tasks of activating organizational and political work aimed at enhancing the troops' combat readiness and further strengthening military discipline and regulation order in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum were discussed at a meeting of the district's party aktiv. The report was delivered by Colonel General V. Shuralev, commander of the district.

The report and the speeches by Lieutenant General A. Kolinichenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, and by Comrades B. Gromov, V. Meshcheryakov, V. Litvinov, A. Kozlov, A. Yezhak, and others spoke of progress in reorganizing the work style of cadres, political organs, party organizations, and all communists and of measures to accelerate this important process and strengthen party influence on all aspects of the life of units and subunits.

The meeting was addressed by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Participating in the meeting's work were M. Kovalev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; and A. Malofeyev, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom.

/9738

CSO: 1800/574

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### LISSR'S GRISHKYAVICHUS ON RESTRUCTURING PARTY LEADERSHIP

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 24 Jun 86) pp 3-9

[Article by Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "To Restructure Decisively the Style and Methods of Party Leadership"]

[Text] Three months have passed since the 27th CPSU Congress. The programmatic documents adopted by the congress, the spirit of high standards, exactingness, criticism and self-criticism which prevailed there, and its frank discussion of all current problems is having a profound renewing effect on the development of Soviet society. It is already becoming evident that the closer the tasks posed by the congress come to being realized, the greater the influence of congress ideas and principles on all aspects of public life becomes.

The party and the entire Soviet people are faced with a task of historic importance: implementation of the great plans made by the party congress. The better that each communist and each Soviet individual masters and ponders everything which was said at the congress and which was reflected in its decisions, and allows it to penetrate his heart and mind, the more successful our actions toward this end will be.

The job which lies ahead is huge and unprecedented in terms of its scale, newness and depth of content. Only a truly creative approach to our assigned tasks, a high level of organization and discipline, and total output in all sectors and by all individuals without exception can guarantee successful implementation of the party's plans and the decisions of its 27th Congress.

In a speech delivered at a meeting with workers in the city of Togliatti, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized that "above all we must begin with a restructuring of thinking and psychology, of organization, of working style and methods" (PRAVDA, 9 April 1986). This restructuring should encompass each job, each labor collective and all party organizations, administrative links and party and state organs from top to bottom. And in every case it is extremely important that each person do his job honestly, conscientiously and with full application of his strength and knowledge.

Party organs and primary party organizations have been placed under new conditions by the decisions made at the congress. It is precisely these organizations which are called upon to ensure a successful transition to progressive methods of work in all places through utilization of their authority and influence and by taking energetic and decisive actions. This is an extremely complex task. But we will undoubtedly be equal to it if we, as M. S. Gorbachev has said, do not aim at that which is old or outdated, those things to which we have grown accustomed and with which we feel comfortable. New tasks cannot be resolved by using old methods and approaches and following accustomed paths. It is very important that we take a close look so that we can draw attention to and support those workers who have truly begun the restructuring process. Although perhaps sometimes these people permit some errors and failures, the main thing is that they are seeking new working forms and are enthusiastic about their jobs. It is even more important to uncover in time those who are merely adapting to the new conditions, who give lip service to restructuring but who make no real changes.

The overwhelming majority of people are sincerely of the opinion that the time for changes and qualitatively new work has come. But today it is not enough merely to declare one's support for the congress' decisions with words. What are needed are practical actions to carry out those decisions. It is time that we truly began to work in a new way, to work with our all, seriously and ambitiously.

Special responsibility falls upon party committees and primary party organizations. During the most difficult and trying periods in our country's history communists have always led the way. That is an invariable Leninist tradition. Today as well communists are called upon to head up the struggle to realize the decisions of the 27th Congress.

In this connection exceptionally great demands have been made of organizational work by the party and all its links, as demands have been made of its style, method and nature of work. We spoke of these demands thoroughly and in detail at the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian CP, as well as at a Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum and plenums of party gorkoms and raykoms and at primary party organization meetings; we have discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks posed by its decisions.

The essence of restructuring of party work, as was forcefully underscored at the 27th Congress, lies in each party organization participating actively in the struggle to implement the course set by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and living in an atmosphere of constant searching and renewal of the forms and methods of its work.

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A task of immediate priority for the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, party gorkoms and party raykoms is that of further all-round expansion of the role of primary party organizations as the foundation of our party. We have always devoted the utmost attention to this issue, and a great

deal has been done and continues to be done to ensure activism and combativeness on the part of primary party organizations and to promote their leading role within labor collectives.

But now, in light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, the role of primary party organizations must be raised to a new level. And this task is all the more important because in many collectives primary party organizations are unfortunately not playing their role as defined by the party charter and congress decisions. They have demonstrated passivity and in some cases have become accustomed to the existing situation and are not exerting the proper mobilizing influence. A given enterprise or farm may remain at a standstill for years at a time or even begin to lag behind, yet the party organization and communists behave as if they were not even there. For example, this has occurred at the Sheshuoleliyay Sovkhoz in Shirvintskiy Rayon, which was previously a dependable model farm, but which was transformed into a lagging farm during the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is also impossible to give a positive evaluation of the work of party organizations at the Vayras Bicycle and Motor Plant in Shiauliai, the Kaunas Reinforcement Products Plant, the Shirvinta Sovkhoz in Vilkavishkskiy Rayon and the Skayatgiryay Sovkhoz in Panevezhskiy Rayon, or the Auhtrayi Kirena Sovkhoz in Lazdiyskiy Rayon, and many others.

One of the principal shortcomings in the work of many of our primary party organizations is the poor development or even complete lack of criticism and self-criticism, struggle against manifestations of excessive bureaucracy, local favoritism, administrative fiat, violations of state, labor and production discipline, slackness, poor management and wastefulness, and struggle to promote a sober lifestyle. Yet this is one of the most important requirements of the CPSU Charter which was confirmed by the 27th Party Congress, and one which may not be neglected by a single party organization.

The essence of restructuring of the activities of each primary party organization lies above all in achieving more quickly attitudes which are innovative, businesslike and specific, as well as a more acutely demanding attitude toward the situation in collectives and toward the work of each communists and all cadres. Over and over again we must return to the question of how to distribute communists, and we must constantly maintain control over their work and make sure that each one of them performs the obligations and duties incurred through his membership in the communist party in an irreproachable, model fashion. Many party organizations are making insufficient use of one proven method of increasing communists' labor and political activism, that of presentation of accounts of their work and compliance with the requirements of the CPSU Charter before party assemblies and meetings of party bureaus and committees. This is one of the most effective means of maintaining control and expanding the vanguard role of communists, and it should become a standard part of organizational work in each party organization. Each communist, whatever his post, must constantly feel his personal responsibility to his party organization and labor collective, and be prepared at all times to give an accounting of his work and personal conduct before his closest companions-in-arms.

We must persistently work to imbue each party organization with an atmosphere of genuine adherence to party principles and frank expression of opinions on

any questions under discussion and teach communists to not mince words and to criticize boldly without respect of persons, also, of course, taking a self-critical attitude toward themselves. In order to do so -- this must be emphasized once again -- the most favorable situation possible is required in each party organization. Each communist must be certain that the healthy, fair criticism which he expresses will serve the common cause and will never return like a boomerang to be used against himself. Any suppression of criticism or, worse, persecution on account of it should and will be halted by the strictest measures contained in the CPSU Charter, no matter under what pretext it occurs.

We should emphasize the importance of active work to realize one other charter requirement, one which pertains to the activities of primary party organizations. All of them have been granted the right to monitor the operations of labor collective administration or the functioning of the apparatus of ministries, departments and local soviet and economic agencies with respect to their performance of party and government directives and compliance with Soviet laws. We must face the truth squarely: many primary party organizations have either forgotten about this very important right, or at best have been lacking the proper adherence to principles and strictness in taking advantage of it, at times reducing it to a mere formality. This can no longer be tolerated.

We must continue to expand the role and increase the level of the party assembly as the highest organ of the primary party organization. This depends in large part on how party gorkoms and raykoms carry out their guidance of primary party organizations. It is inadmissible that they should overload party organizations with instructions from above; those working in party organizations are able to achieve what is often merely pro forma introduction of these instructions only through prearranged, orchestrated party assemblies. Some party workers judge the level of primary party organizations' work chiefly on the basis of how well they fill out minutes, plans for measures to be taken and other such documentation; they have taught some secretaries of party organizations to adopt a paperbound working style. It is no secret that some of them waste the lion's share of their time working in their offices; almost no time remains for real-life affairs, for organization and political work with people. Of course it is important that party management be conducted in a model fashion, but this is not the main job of secretaries of party organizations. An unflagging struggle must be waged against formalism, excessive organization and self-accounting, and these bureaucratic distortions brought to an end.

There is one other shortcoming which has a negative effect on the role and authority of primary party organizations. Many party gorkom and raykom secretaries, as well as some workers in the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, during visits to labor collectives and familiarization with their affairs most often attempt to meet and exchange opinions only with managers and specialists, forgetting the secretaries of party committees and primary party organizations. This is an abnormal practice which cannot be tolerated in the future.

The 27th CPSU Congress posed new and important tasks in the area of improving the working style and methods of city and rayon party committees. At issue is radical restructuring of all their functions. Correlating its activities with the demands made by the congress, each party committee is obligated to rethink profoundly and self-critically all aspects of its activities. One of the main demands put forth by the congress is the affirmation in each party committee of an atmosphere favoring a creative and specific approach to the job, lofty, party-like and principled demands on cadres, self-criticism, and a continual search for new and ever more effective solutions to socioeconomic, scientific-technical and ideological-educational tasks.

We did not begin restructuring of the style and methods of party work in light of these new requirements, as the saying goes, from square one. Many party committees had already accumulated a wealth of experience in party leadership during implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent Central Committee Plenums and especially the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The Vilnius, Kaunas, and Siauliai party gorkoms are able to more effectively introduce into their practical operations more effective party management strategies, in a knowledgeable manner; they are using political means to guide economic and cultural construction. In recent years the Alytus Party Gorkom has begun to demonstrate energetic and ongoing guidance of economic and social development, and it has increased its demands on and raised the level of responsibility of its cadres. A thoughtful and comprehensive approach to solving problems of agricultural production intensification and village social development has been most visible demonstrated in the work of the Pasvalskiy, Kaunasskiy, Ionavskiy, Ionishkaskiy, Panevezhaskiy, Shalchininskiy and Shauliyskiy party raykoms, as well as that of certain other rural raykoms. In a word, in the work of each party committee there are positive experience and characteristics which can and must remain in the party leadership's arsenal and be further disseminated in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

However, there remain substantial shortcomings and errors in the style and method of operation of many party committees; there remains much which must be repudiated decisively and unwaveringly. This was thoroughly discussed at the 19th Congress and the 2nd Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, which evaluated the results of the 27th Party Congress and the tasks posed by that congress. Stagnation of forms and methods of operation and weakening of party leadership on the part of a number of party committees have led to a slackened pace and even a standstill in the socioeconomic development of certain rayonas, as well as lags by some enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

This type of shortcomings was revealed last year in the operations of the Utenaskiy Party Raykom during discussions at a Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum pertaining to that raykom's account of its work toward implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The leadership of Shilalskiy Rayon has repeatedly been criticized for negative tendencies in the state of that rayon's agriculture. However, they have failed to take the appropriate measures at the proper time. Their indices of production intensification and

economic efficiency have begun to decline, and during the past five-year plan their sales of basic types of agricultural goods to the state declined as well. The main reason for this, as was demonstrated by discussion of this situation at a meeting of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau, lies in poor work by the party raykom in that rayon, in the inconsistency and indecisiveness of its actions. There was a lack of basic demands upon economic administrative cadres, and the necessary steps needed to expand the role of primary party organizations have not been taken. P. Povilaytis, first secretary of the Shilalskiy Party Raykom, A. Gulenas, rayispolkom chairman, and A. Shpukas, RAPO chairman, were sentenced to severe intraparty punishments.

Recently the Kayshydorskiy, Anikashchayaskiy and Ukmerskiy party raykoms and a number of other party raykoms have been subjected to sharp criticism on account of shortcomings and a low rate of efficiency in their work.

All party gorkoms and raykoms are obligated to orient all their work in the directions laid out by the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

"Realizing congress decisions," underscored M. S. Gorbachev in his speech in Togliatti, "means improving and, where necessary, radically changing outdated style and methods of operations and teaching cadres to resolve problems more quickly and efficiently and to take responsibility upon themselves. There is no need to fear decisive, bold and innovative actions" (PRAVDA, 9 April 1986). Today this is the principal requirement, the leitmotiv of the restructuring taking place in the style and methods of party work, above all, of course, in cadre work by party committees.

Work with cadres and an increase in their political level, skills level and responsibility for their jobs are the main levers by which party committees and organizations must exert an influence on the acceleration of socioeconomic development and bring about effective party leadership. It appears that up until now we have been devoting more attention to cadre distribution and less to cadre education, study, and administrative training. An important means of improving work in this direction is a strong and effective cadre reserve. Unfortunately, many party gorkoms and raykoms and Central Committee departments, in particular the department for party organizational work, have up to this time continued to underrate this aspect of work with cadres. We must have good, comprehensive knowledge of those to whom we entrust administrative positions. We must attentively and carefully study the political, business and moral qualities of these people, not just study them on the basis of questionnaires, but rather on the basis of concrete actions. We must above all get to know an administrator in the collective where he works and reach an opinion about him on the basis of his practical performance.

The accounting and election campaigns which has just taken place within our republic party organization has brought positive change to our work with cadres. Many links have been strengthened, and basically the present atmosphere is businesslike and creative. However, we have merely taken the first steps. Restructuring of all aspects of our society is only now beginning to gather steam. Therefore the main criterion for evaluation of cadres' work today is their ability to restructure in accordance with the

requirements of the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, energetically, unwaveringly and smoothly. This applies to all cadres, regardless of the area in which they labor, but is of course particularly applicable to party workers. We will correct with all severity those comrades who talk about restructuring but continue to think and act in the accustomed way. The time for energetic actions has come. And anyone who does not intend to restructure or, worse, who impedes the completion of our new tasks should, as M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, simply get out of the way and not be a hindrance.

The focus of organizational and administrative work must be transferred to the local level, directly to primary party organizations and labor collectives. And the style of this work should be businesslike and designed not to create paperwork, but rather to organize people for innovative, creative activity. This is especially applicable to economic administrative organs. They are the ones which must free themselves more quickly from excessively bureaucratic methods.

We must particularly emphasize the responsibility of our republic State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom] and rural party raykoms for very swift application of the points contained in a resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning further improvement of the economic administration mechanism in the agroindustrial complex, primarily through tightening of production and technological discipline and introduction of intensive technologies and cost accounting contracts at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A key role in performing the tasks outlined in this highly important party and government decision will be played by rayon agroindustrial associations. The Agriculture and Food Industry Department under the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and party raykoms are obligated to carry out strict monitoring of their operations. This is all the more important since formalism and excessive red tape have continued even after the congress.

For example, this past spring, at the final stage of preparations for sowing, the corridors and offices of Gosagroprom's Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply were literally flooded with administrators and engineering and technical workers from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Why had they come there? In order to "acquire" spare parts for agricultural equipment. To obtain even the simplest parts and assemblies they had to return several times. First to explore the possibilities of obtaining what they wanted. A second time with a written request from their RAPO. And yet another time after receipt by their RAPO of a paper announcing that the parts had been allocated. And all this at a time when the administration of the agroindustrial complex has been restructured and there exists directly within each RAPO a well-staffed material and technical supply service. What is this service doing? Nothing but bureaucratic, paper-laden middleman's work. The result is that the setting has been changed, but the faulty methods remain. This must stop.

We must reduce the number of written decisions and various types of meetings within party gorkoms and raykoms themselves and within other rayon organizations. Last year the Ionishkaskiy, Radvilishkaskiy, Trakayskiy, Kupishkaskiy and Moletaskiy party raykoms passed from 59 to 73 extensive

resolutions apiece. It is difficult to imagine how much time and energy employees of the party apparatus wasted on the preparation of these resolutions. On the other hand, is it possible to monitor compliance with such a mass of documents? We must improve our work with people: we must not make them come to our offices, but rather go to the scene, where problems, successes and errors are more visible. And we should go not just in the role of registrars of the status quo, or as "pushers", but as organizers of a specific job.

The 27th Party Congress posed the task of reviewing the nature of monitoring work and setting it in order. It is of course important that plans be carried out within set time limits. But primary attention should be devoted to the quality of execution. We cannot any longer allow monitoring to be done from offices with the aid of written accounts and information. On the other hand, we need better coordination between monitoring organs. Some collectives are positively feverish as a result of constant inspection; in many cases shortcomings persist or even worsen because endless inspections cause nervousness and upset the normal working rhythm of labor collective administrators and specialists.

We should say a special word about openness, criticism and self-criticism, the struggle against window dressing, cover-ups and self-accounting. It is no secret that many economic administrators and party workers, including secretaries of party committees, have become accustomed to avoiding unpleasant issues or at least to whitewash them. This practice must be ended for good. "For us criticism and self-criticism are not a short-term campaign, nor some kind of game," emphasized M. S. Gorbachev. "They should occupy a firm and permanent place in the functioning of our society as a correct method of improving our work" (PRAVDA, 9 April 1986). Anything which impedes our progress and accelerated development should be thoroughly criticized. At the same time the party warns us that criticism and self-criticism should not be turned into a farce or something which is merely fashionable. We cannot allow certain clever individuals to repent and confess to every sin while continuing to work in the same way as before. If acknowledgement of errors and shortcomings is not followed by their amendment this is a sure sign of insincerity and divergence between words and actions. In such cases there should be and will be only one judgement: severe, principled and party-like.

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The working people of our republic have greeted the ideas of the CPSU Congress with enthusiasm and are responding with their labor to its decisions. The first serious trial and specific reply to the Congress decisions will be fulfillment of the plan for 1986. On the whole this year has had a fairly good beginning in our republic agricultural system. Over a four-month period the growth rate for industrial production has been 5.3 percent. As compared to last year sales of cattle and fowl increased by two percent, and sales of milk and eggs increased by 4 and 15 percent, respectively. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have successfully completed their spring sowing and put livestock out to pasture. But we must not become complacent. From month to month and from quarter to quarter we must make special efforts to fulfill and overfulfill plans for the first year of this five-year plan. Each worker

should fulfill these plans conscientiously, with a high degree of quality, and with complete awareness of his responsibility for the common cause.

Therefore restructuring and changes in working style and methods are timely not only for the administrative sector or for party and soviet functionaries. They are no less applicable to each worker, kolkhoz member or specialist. In general, the party conceives of questions pertaining to changes in working style and methods in the broadest sense, from labor and production organization to administration and party guidance of the socioeconomic process. This is today's principal issue. And if we resolve this issue, and we are obligated to do so, then we will also have performed the other tasks posed for us by the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINIAN CP CC NOTES SLOWNESS IN RESTRUCTURING

AU011123 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the results of developing the country's economy in the first half of 1986. In the decision adopted on the issue, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee noted that, in the first half of the year, the republic overfulfilled the plans for the most important technical and economic indexes. The volume of industrial production increased 5.5 percent against the annual target of 3.4 percent. The plans for marketing products were coped with by all Ukrainian ministries and departments (with the exception of the Ministry of Local Industry), and by all oblasts, and the value of products marketed in excess of the plan amounted to Rl,540 million. Practically the entire increase was obtained by raising labor productivity. The plans for reducing prime production costs and for incomes were fulfilled. The purchases of meat, milk, and eggs rose 5-8 percent. All Ukrainian construction ministries and departments coped with the plans for contracted works. Contract discipline is improving.

At the same time the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee noted that the republic's individual ministries and departments, in particular the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Ministry of Motor Transport, were slow in restructuring their work with regard to the new tasks. Stable growth trend and rhythmical work have not been ensured in all sectors. The Ukrainian ministries of Timber and Wood Processing, of Local Industry, the meat and dairy industry, and a member of oblasts fall short of the June plan. The quality of many kinds of articles remains low.

The Central Committee has requested the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, party obkoms, the republic's ministries and departments to critically analyze the results of work performed in the first 6 months of the current year and take steps to overcome the lag that has been incurred, as well as to ensure that the plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the 12th 5-year period are fulfilled.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of organizing the work to implement the decisions of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum and of the July 1986 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, has given concrete commissions, and has fixed deadlines for their implementation.

Having examined the work performed by the Ukraine Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to organize the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, the Central Committee noted that the ministry was slow in reorganizing its activity, particularly in the field of hastening the reconstruction and reequipment of enterprises and improving the efficiency of metallurgical production. The favorable conditions, which emerged at enterprises under the influence of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions for attaining higher final results, have not been used to the full extent. The Central Committee has requested the board of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and Comrade D.P. Galkin, minister, personally to take the earliest possible additional steps to hasten the reorganization of work of associations and enterprises in the branch in order to ensure that the tasks set by the party congress and by the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum are successfully accomplished.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AzSSR: RAYON CP OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED, DISMISSED

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 31 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 2700-word report on a resolution adopted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee concerning "serious deficiencies in the work of the Kasum-Ismailovskiy Party Raykom." Party and Soviet organs are criticized for failure to intensify the technological development of the rayon's cotton industry, for instances of embezzlement on the part of kolkhoz employees, and for failure to act upon information received concerning these crimes. In addition, Raykom First Secretary A.D. Dzhafarov is singled out by name for censure for promoting people on the basis of kinship, personal loyalty, and protectionism without regard for their political qualifications or moral character; many of these people now stand accused of graft and corruption. Raykom Secretary Z.I. Kuliyeva is accused of abusing her position during her tenure as chairperson of a collective farm, when she had a private residence built using illegally obtained materials. The resolution notes that the following actions were taken:

"For serious deficiencies in managing the socioeconomic development of the rayon; for weakness in combating abuses, falsification of documents intended to defraud the government, unearned incomes, and other negative phenomena; and for gross violations in the selection and placement of personnel, Kasum-Ismailovskiy Raykom First Secretary A.D. Dzhafarov has received a stern reprimand, which has been entered on his registration card, and has been relieved of his position."

"For failure to take necessary action against violations of Soviet law and negative phenomena; for gross violations in the allocation of apartments, plots of land, automobiles, and furniture; and for ignoring urgent requests made by workers, Kasum-Ismailovskiy Rayispolkom Chairman A.A. Aslanov has received a stern reprimand, which has been entered on his registration card, and has been relieved of his position."

"For his indecisive and compromising attitude and for failure to take decisive steps to prevent abuses, falsification of documents, and embezzlement of socialist property and to increase agricultural productivity, Kasum-Ismailovskiy Raykom Second Secretary M.K. Nagiyev has received a stern reprimand, which has been entered on his registration card."

"For serious deficiencies in his work, for failure to take specific measures to strengthen control over the implementation of party and government directives and over the intensification of discipline and observance of the law, and for his quiescent attitude toward various violations and abuses and toward wastefulness and extravagance, Kəsəm-İsmayılovskiy Rayon People's Control Committee Chairman K.T. Aşkerov has received a stern reprimand, which has been entered on his registration card. The republic People's Control Committee has been charged with determining the advisability of his continued occupation of his present post."

"For inadequate efforts aimed at uncovering and preventing the embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, speculation, and other sources of unearned income, and for failure to provide the necessary degree of crime prevention, Kəsəm-İsmayılovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department Head B.K. Kurbanov has received a stern reprimand. The republic Ministry of Internal Affairs has been charged with examining the question of fortifying the leadership of the Rayon Internal Affairs Department."

Also on page 4 of the same issue is a 1200-word Azerinform report on a plenum held by the Kəsəm-İsmayılovskiy Raykom, at which the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution was discussed. Raykom First Secretary Dzhafarov and Rayispolkom Chairman Aslanov again are singled out for criticism by name. They, along with Raykom Secretaries Kuliyeva and Nagiyev, "freely admit to the mistakes they have made, the serious deficiencies in their work, and the just evaluation given their activities in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution." The report also notes that Dzhafarov was replaced as raykom first secretary by A.T. Mamedov, who formerly worked as an inspector for the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### NEW KAZAKH LABOR COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 50-word decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of Sandzhar Urazovich Dzhandosov as the chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Labor. The decree is dated 2 July 1986 and is signed by S. Mukashev and Z. Kadyrova, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium.

### KAZAKH BUREO MEETING REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 8 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word report titled "In the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro" on a regular session of the Buro which examined and noted the positive work of the Leninogorsk Integrated Polymetallic Works party organization. It was noted that a rational and effective system of ideological activity has been implemented, and that excess staffs, councils and commissions have been eliminated; the quality of ideological cadres has been improved.

The Integrated Works have fulfilled the 11th 5-Year Plan for the sale of commodity output. In comparison with last year, this year labor productivity has increased by 5.6 percent, the volume of sales of output by 4.3 percent, and the production of consumer goods by 17 percent. The Buro directed the Integrated Works party committee to direct its efforts toward implementing the decisions of the 27th Party Congress.

The Buro also resolved to organize a republic-wide rayon socialist competition for the best results in the harvest and sale to the government of grain, sugar beets, and cotton.

Other issues were also discussed.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS REPORTED

4 July Turkmen Plenum

PM031650 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fourth Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in Ashkhabad on 4 July.

A report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR for 1986-1990 and Republic Party Organizational Tasks Stemming From the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum" was delivered by S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

Yu K. Mogilevets, first secretary of the Ashkhabad Obkom; Kh. Khankuliyev, oil and gas extraction operator from the Kumdagneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration imeni 60th Anniversary of the Turkmen SSR; G. Ye. Avdeyev, Turkmen SSR minister of the Construction Materials Industry; Ch. Gedzhenov, first secretary of the Mary Obkom; O. Overzgeldyyev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; Z.T. Sinitsin, seamstress from the experimental shop of the Ashkhabad Clothing Factory imeni 60th anniversary of the USSR; B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauz Obkom; E.K. Nazarov, Turkmen SSR minister of finance; K.M. Orazov, first secretary of the Tedzhenskiy Raykom; N. Nurklychev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Potrebsoyuz Board; and D. Khalmuradova, leader of a Komsomol youth team from Farabskiy Rayons' Frunze kolkhoz, spoke in the debate on the report.

The plenum examined the question "On Urgent Measures To Eliminate Shortcomings in Providing Feed for Stockraising in Light of the CPSU Central Committee's Demands." The report was delivered by K. Sakhatmuradov Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee secretary.

R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhou Obkom; A. Orazov, chairman of the board of Takhtinskiy Rayon's Lenin kolkhoz; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of the Krasnovodsk Obkom; G.S. Mishchenko, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Agroindustrial Committee; O. Khodzhakov, chairman of the Ashkhabad

Oblispolkom; and A. Khummedov, first secretary of the Kushkinskiy Turkmen Communist Party Raykom, spoke during the debate.

Corresponding resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

Yu. A. Tomak and V.B. Khanukov, senior CPSU Central Committee apparatus officials, participated in the plenum's work.

#### 10 July Azerbaijan Plenum

PM031805 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A regularly scheduled Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 10 July. The plenum discussed the following questions:

1. The results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks to fulfill its decisions.
2. The draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1986-1990.

Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report.

A debate took place on the report in which the following spoke:

F.E. Musayev, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; N.E. Moustafayev, first secretary of the Nakhichevan Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom; D.M. Muslimzade, first secretary of the Sumgait Gorkom; S.N. Murtuzayev, first secretary of the Agdamskiy Raykom; Z.M. Dzhabbarova, milkmaid at Neftechalinskiy Rayon's 1 May Kolkhoz; Z.A. Mamedov, first secretary of the Apsheronskiy Raykom; Z. Yu. Rustamova, first secretary of the Zardobskiy Raykom; Ya. I. Abbanov, welder at the Azerbaijan Pipe Rolling Plant imeni V.I. Lenin; A.M. Alyyev, first secretary of the Dashkesanskiy Raykom; S.A. Yagubov, first secretary of the Yevlakh Gorkom; G.K. Gadzhiev, director of Babekskiy Rayon's Kommunizm Sovkhoz; A.P. Platonov, chief of the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration; and M.S. Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and chairman of the Republic State Agroindustrial Committee.

A corresponding resolution was adopted on the questions under discussion.

The plenum examined an organization question.

In connection with Comrade S.M. Guseynov's appointment as chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Department for the Work of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions, he was released from his duties as chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

Comrade M.N. Asadov was confirmed as chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department

10 July Armenian Plenum

PM031846 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held on 10 July 1986.

The plenum discussed "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks to Implement The Economic and Social Development Plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan."

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report.

Comrades L.G. Saakyan, first secretary of the Yerevan Gorkom; H.T. Mkrtchyan, a worker; V.M. Movsisyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Republic State Agroindustrial Committee; G.A. Oganyan, first secretary of the Kirovakan Gorkom; Dzh. G. Ananyan, first secretary of the Idzhevanskiy Raykom; P.Z. Konovalov, feed shop operator at Kalininskiy Rayon's Kalinin kolkhoz; F.A. Melkumyan, first secretary of the Sevanskiy Raykom; S. Kh. Oganyan, Armenian minister of the Paper and Wood Processing Industry; Sh. A. Alekseyan, first secretary of the Aparanskiy Raykom; T.G. Gamidova, milkmaid at Megrinskiy Rayon's Legvaz Village kolkhoz; R.T. Shakhbazyan, Armenian minister of grain products; Z.G. Gevorkyan, first secretary of the Aragatskiy Raykom; O.A. Akhinyan, secretary of the Nairit Science-and-Production Association Party Committee; G.S. Kotandzhyan, chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and A.T. Aguzumtsyan, general director of the Leninakan Cotton Textile Association imeni May Uprising; participated in the debate on the report.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the closing speech at the plenum.

The Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum discussed and approved proposals from the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Buro on organizational questions linked with the holding of the Third Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet's 11th Convocation.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum released Comrade V.B. Galumyan from his duties as secretary and member of the Buro of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his reassignment.

Comrade T.A. Dilanyan, who previously worked as a CPSU Central Committee instructor, was elected secretary and member of the Buro of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

With this the Central Committee plenum completed its work.

/12913

CSO: 1830/651

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP CC BUREO DISCUSSES CRITICAL PRAVDA ARTICLE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Article published under the rubric "Following the Criticism": "To Whom the School Is Entrusted." For a translation of the original 15 April 1986 PRAVDA article see JPRS-UPS-86-032, USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, 15 July 1986, pages 71-72]

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia has examined the article titled "A 'D' for the Teacher" published in PRAVDA on 15 April ("People's Control Page" No 4) and has found the criticism expressed therein to be fully justified. First Secretary S. Niyazov reported that the Central Committee Buro has directed Ashkhabad Obkom First Secretary Yu. Mogilevets to devote serious attention to the weakening of party leadership over national education agencies, has called the attention of republic Minister of Education M. Aliyeva to the serious deficiencies that exist in the administration of the education and training process, and has alerted Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education O. Meredov to the poor training received by the pedagogical cadres.

The article was also discussed at a meeting of the Turkmen CP Ashkhabad Obkom Buro, and at a joint collegial session of the TUSSR Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Several rayon national education department directors, school principles and vice principles received reprimands from both party and administrative quarters. By decision of the republic People's Control Committee, Ashkhabad Oblast National Education Department Deputy Director A. Annaliyev was relieved of his post.

/9738  
CSO: 1830/654

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### COMMUNICATIONS, CULTURE MINISTRIES CRITICIZED BY TURKMEN CPCC

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting held at the Turkmen CPCC to discuss duties related to materials from the 27th CPSU Congress. S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen CPCC claimed that "the work of restructuring is proceeding slowly in the republic. Leaders in certain party committees, ministries and leading organizations have still not entered into the spirit of the party decrees, and are still poorly acquainted with the situation in the republic, in their own regions and their own branches. No sense of urgency is felt at the republic Agroprom about the planting campaign, and the mass media are not searching for new ways of describing this campaign." In addition, he cites the Ministries of Communications and Culture for being "slow to find a new focus, and new organizational forms and methods."

### OBKOM PLENUMS DEMAND BETTER ORGANIZATIONAL WORK IN ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 April 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 900-word report on plenums of the Chardzhou and Tashauz Obkoms to discuss intensifying the economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress. In Chardzhou, the plenum urged that "organizational work is needed at all levels of the party and economic leadership, and ideological cadres must conduct an effective struggle against formalism and bureaucratism." In Tashauz, the plenum reached the conclusion that "the economy is proceeding too slowly on the road to intensive development; some cadres have been giving no thought to the urgency and importance of this work."

### TURKMEN PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ACCUSED OF 'LIBERALISM'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 April 1986 carries on pages 1, 2 a 1000-word Turkmeninform report on a discussion at the Turkmen CPCC on the need for more discipline in the party ranks. S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen CPCC, in a speech on increasing the role of primary party organizations, said that "in the last 5 years party committees annulled one out of every four decrees issued by primary party organizations concerning punishments meted out to communists because these decrees were liberal; in 670 cases the party punishment was changed to expulsion from the ranks of the CPSU." With regard to other types of personnel

problems, he pointed out that sometimes only statistics were used in selecting leading workers; "thus, their political work and moral qualities were poorly studied. Situations in which cadres are appointed because of personal loyalties, friendship, and nepotism have still not come to an end."

#### MARY GORKOM SEVERELY CRITICIZED BY TURKMEN CP CC

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 29 April 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 1400-word report on a Turkmen CPCC investigation into the operations of the Mary Gorkom. It was found that "no basic restructuring in the work of the party's gorkom and primary party organizations in matters of perfecting styles and methods of work and internal party life has taken place in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23rd Turkmen CP Congress. Criticism and self-criticism--proven methods for exposing, correcting and extirpating shortcomings in a short time--have not been applied."

#### STATISTICAL AGENCIES URGED TO COUNTER 'BUREAUCRATISM'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 April 1986 carries on page 3 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the collegium of the TUSSR Central Statistical Administration, at which M. Rajabov, chief of the administration, claimed that "we need to perfect the role of the statistical agencies and increase the role of statistics and calculations in strengthening the fight against bureaucratism and cheating, inflating figures, waste, and falsification." He added that "state statistical organs are still not using the authority given them; sometimes they do not demonstrate persistence and principle in drawing conclusions from their investigations and in preventing illegal accounting by ministries and leading organizations."

/9738  
CSO: 1830/662

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### TuSSR: CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS UNHEARD BY LOCAL SOVIETS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 May 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial concerning the response of local Soviets to citizens' petitions and complaints. "Taken as a whole, the work of ispolkoms of local soviets with citizens' oral and written petitions is not up to standard. The reason for most complaints are basic shortcomings in the development of the social sphere of the soviets and other state and economic organs and in satisfying the needs and demands of workers." It is added that the basic problems encountered are in the sector of residential housing. Many housing violations are noted, among them numerous cases of illegal occupancy in the cities of Mary, Buzmein, Krasnovodsk, and Nebitag.

### TuSSR SOVIETS URGED TO HEAR CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 May 1986 carries on page 2 a 1900-word article by A. Bayramov, an official of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, on the responsibility of the soviets of peoples deputies to listen to and act on citizens' complaints. Making reference to criticisms voiced at a meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet about the work of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, he points out that "the demand for leaders and other responsible people in the republic to increase their personal responsibility for the careful examination of workers' letters, a serious study of citizens' petitions, and drawing the correct conclusions is not being met to a sufficient degree." Numerous instances where citizens' complaints received no attention or were lost are cited. He adds that investigations conducted at the Chardzhou, Ashkhabad, and Mary City soviet ispolkoms turned up many problems with regard to housing shortcomings and malfunctions of the telephone system.

### WATER RESOURCES MINISTRY ASSAILED BY TURKMEN CP CC

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 9 May 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 500-word report on a buro meeting of the Turkmen CP CC at which the work of the Ministry for Land Reclamation and Water Resources was discussed. The ministry's management of all levels came under attack. "The ministry's leaders are restructuring its work too slowly; they are not evaluating achieved results from the viewpoint of self-criticism; they view shortcomings with forbearance, which creates a situation of self-satisfaction and exerts an unsatisfactory influence on work in the branches. Shortcomings were noted in the use of land reclamation systems and water resources."

/12232

CSO: 1830/674

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

**UZBEK SSR SUPREME SOVIET CONCLUDES THIRD SESSION**

GF051926 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The third meeting of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet continued its work in Tashkent today. The session began at 1000 this morning. Comrade Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, read a report on the realization of the provisions of the republic's laws for environmental protection and the proper use of natural resources. A debate was held on the report. The Supreme Soviet then adopted a unanimous decision on the way the republic's laws providing for environmental protection and the proper use of natural resources is being realized.

In compliance with the questions from deputies asked during the second meeting of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, briefed the convocation on behalf of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers on the measures taken in connection with the effort made to effect reforms in the general education and vocational training schools. The Supreme Soviet adopted a relevant decision on this matter.

The Supreme Soviet assigned various tasks to a number of the permanent commissions. The deputies later heard a report by Comrade Bekkulbekova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the approval of the decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and adopted various decisions and laws.

With this, the work of the 3d meeting of the 11th convocation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet was concluded.

/12913  
CSO: 1836/425

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

**PARTY TASKS CONSIDERED**--The plenum held by the Bukhara Oblast Party Committee today discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organization derived from the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the realization of the decisions adopted by the meeting. I.D. Dzhabbarov, first secretary of the Bukhara Oblast Party Committee, read a report. Comrade Ogarok, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the meeting. Meanwhile, the Andizhan and Syr-Darya Oblast party aktivs held separate meetings today. The meetings discussed the materials of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the oblast party organizations regarding the realization of the decisions adopted by the plenum [sentence indistinct] Comrades Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; addressed the party aktivs meeting in Andizhan, and Alimova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, addressed the party aktiv meeting in Gulistan. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 12 Jul 86 GF] /12913

CSO: 1836/425

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### CABLE TELEVISION DEVELOPMENTS IN BELORUSSIA

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by G. Rodov, chief television specialist at the Minskproyekt Institute: "On the Way to Cable Television"]

[Text] It is a well-known fact that for the television picture to be dependable it is not just the set which needs adjusting. Our country's television system consists of technical facilities for putting together programs, television transmitter stations and translators, the lines of cable, radio relay and satellite linkages connecting them, the reception network and television sets (the term reception network refers to the sum total of all antenna reception devices and systems). Breakdowns in the functioning of any of these links have an effect on picture quality. And there are widely differing attitudes toward these links.

Until recently the television antenna was regarded as a sort of extension of the television set. Then there appeared collective reception systems, large-scale collective reception systems, and cable television systems. Their complexity increased immeasurably, as did the number of subscribers served. The cost of the reception network has already become comparable to that of the transmission network. But so far the reception network has remained almost powerless: neither Gosteleoradio (State Television and Radio), nor the Ministry of Communications, nor the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, nor the Ministry of Consumer Services is responsible for it. Therefore it comes as no surprise that in Minsk, as in other cities, there has arisen a very bad situation with regard to television reception.

Today the conditions existing in a modern city, reliable and high-quality reception for all television viewers can only be provided by cable television systems, and, as a first step toward the creation of such systems, major collective reception systems (KSPPT) (large-scale village pripyat television systems). All other attempts to improve reception, involving extension of antennae, installation of low-power translators and boosters, etc., only exacerbate the situation or exasperate the problem.

In 1985 Minsk became one of the first cities to be granted the right to build collective reception systems. Approximately 100 KSPPT's have been installed in areas of low population density in provinces in the Minsk Institute.

Almost one-quarter of a million Soviet residents now have TV sets. As experience has shown, the picture quality attained by a significant better than that obtained with ordinary individual systems; the growth of "television groups" has almost ceased, and the architectural appearance of provincial towns and especially those of antenñas on roofs and the tops of hills is daily becoming disappered. For example, in the towns of the Kirovograd Oblast the microrayon Surganiv, a built-up town of 10,000 inhabitants, has replaced the ordinary collective antenna. However, the Surganiv television system in older areas of the city seems destined to be used.

A comprehensive survey of residential construction conditions was conducted by the Minnesota Board of Registration and Examination of organizations, which are responsible for the construction of buildings that meet the requirements of the Minnesota State Building and Apartment Building and Sanitary Code.

by television planning institutes. Even more numerous contractors and organizations -- the building owners -- order equipment, cable and structures. The Belaviastray (Belorussian Communications Construction) must install its antenna systems; finished buildings with their antenna systems are turned over to the owners, who should (but are not obligated to) conclude leases or service contracts with the television shop at the Ministry of Radio Electronics. Furthermore, thus far no solution has been found to a mass of issues pertaining to regulation of relations between these organizations.

It is proposed to start to do something to cause quite a few arguments between the Board of Trade Services and the Ministry of Communications concerning the maximum liability of "telephone lines." Also unanswered are questions like whose equipment, capital and labor be ordered and who should do it, who will manage the installation and adjustment? The problem is further complicated in the fact that housing belongs to various departments. And if a telephone is to dig a telephone line trench or make openings in a wall, who is responsible is quite impossible. At the time of this writing not a single order of compensation notice for cable television has been laid in the telephone system. And who should pay for all this work, because there should be no charge made for the telephone line to pay the TV. The telephone company says it was presented to CRTC by telephone in an experimental form, and the CRTC said no. But the TV ask, and there was just enough time to change form.

For a short time, the first few days of November, the three former Party Street, Republic Street and University Street, for a short time during the winter of 1900-1901, including the afternoon of November 20, 1900, the place of residence was at 1100 University Street. After a short time of uncertainty, the place

<sup>10</sup> See also the discussion of the 1990s in the section on the 'Economic Crisis' below.

and the other two were not able to open a new account in  
the same bank. The reason was that all the other  
branches of the bank were closed due to the  
strike. The strike was due to the fact that the  
workers of the bank were not getting paid their  
full salaries. The workers were very angry  
and they decided to go on strike. The strike  
lasted for a few days and then it was  
resolved. The workers got their salaries  
and the bank was able to open again.

1996-1997: *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (JASA) and *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B* (JRSSB) are merged into a single journal, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B: Statistical Methodology* (JRSSB).

Period Up To the Year 2000," which states that we should expand the rights of republic and local organs with respect to the planning and administration of sectors which are directly concerned with meeting the public's needs.

12825

CSO: 1800/514

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### UKRAINIAN JOURNALISTS UNION DISCUSSES PRESS, PARTY CONFLICTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by M. Odintso, PRAVDA correspondent, writing from the USSR: "What Is In the Mirror?": "Party Affairs: Guidance of the Press")

[Text] The work of a number of editorial collectives was criticized at a recent plenum of the board of the Ukrainian Journalists Union. The main point of this criticism was the fact that they ~~omit~~ the aim of dwelling on trivial topics, use the power of criticism poorly and do not struggle to make their presentations effective. In a word, they are ~~out~~ to restructure in accordance with the party's requirements.

Our newspapers, as ~~described~~ at the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, are the face of a party committee. They, like a mirror, reflect the writing style and methods. Let us recall that this statement was made which occurred in the editorial departments of three newspapers in the Ukraine:

The large circulation newspaper *Shchastya Rada* (Equipment from the Homeless Union) systemically ~~prints~~ information about events in the enterprise, published material, letters and photographs, and sometimes even ~~contains~~ poetry. Materials dealing with party affairs often appear in the column "In My Opinion," written "Responsibility," written by editorial staff members. In addition, ~~providing~~ a portion of these stories, the party committee ~~can~~ have it ~~and~~ published. This journal often writes about the labor and conduct of ~~members~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Party~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~Union~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Enterprise~~ ~~Union~~. The page ~~provides~~ examples of the ~~forward~~ ~~work~~ of party ~~leaders~~, ~~who~~ ~~are~~ ~~conducting~~ ~~work~~ ~~along~~ ~~foreign~~ ~~U~~ ~~Union~~ ~~lines~~, printing out that he ~~joined~~ party ~~affiliates~~, and so on. ~~in~~ ~~addition~~ ~~other~~ ~~disruptive~~ ~~elements~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~Union~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Enterprise~~ ~~Union~~. The author of this article also wrote that V. Biletschuk ~~joined~~ the ~~USSR~~ ~~and~~ ~~now~~ ~~has~~ ~~not~~ ~~left~~ ~~the~~ ~~front~~ ~~line~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Party~~.

Editor Odintso also ~~criticized~~ ~~several~~ ~~newspapers~~ ~~before~~ ~~they~~ ~~were~~ ~~submitted~~ ~~for~~ ~~publication~~. In ~~addition~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~newspaper~~ *Pravda* ~~in~~ ~~that~~ ~~connection~~, ~~he~~ ~~criticized~~ ~~the~~ ~~newspaper~~ *Ukrayinska Pravda ~~for~~ ~~not~~ ~~paying~~ ~~enough~~ ~~attention~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~work~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Party~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~Union~~. ~~But~~ ~~the~~ ~~Party~~ ~~editor~~ ~~had~~ ~~written~~ ~~an~~ ~~article~~ ~~in~~ *Pravda* ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~recent~~ ~~events~~ ~~in~~ ~~Russia~~ ~~and~~*

the newspaper intended to publish its article in April, but as of that time the party committee, it turned out, had taken no action with regard to the incident.

"The problem," says L. Lopatin, editor of the plant radio broadcasts, "is that here in this plant criticism is not well received. The party committee vigilantly keeps watch to see that no criticism of any administrative workers appears in print or gets broadcast. When an article in IMPULS criticized the instrument production shop for poor progress toward introduction of the brigade form of labor organization, A. Falko, who is responsible for that section, immediately complained to the party committee: allegedly the editors had made a mistake. And the party committee could not come up with anything better than scolding editor L. Khmelev for not showing her critical article to the shop's supervisor before it was published..."

There was also the case where Balk, the head of one of the ships, began reading journalists from the plant newspaper in the presence of the leaders of the party, without any kind of allegedly unfounded criticism and took the liberty of leaving the office, and no one set him straight.

"We have attempted to give to the leaders of the plant party committee, related to you, the following statement of attitude toward our newspaper and radio contributions, the opinion of the members of the 1936 and Congress Committee, all of whom members of your administration, demanded the current statement, presented herewith by the party committee, in response to your statement, and to the questions you have received in this regard."

effected by such party would have to furnish evidence that the party of  
newspaper, etc., was established independently. There is no such provision in  
any statute concerned with the constitution of a newspaper to differentiate it from  
commercially organized papers. Such a newspaper presented no menace to the  
Government, especially if it is a newspaper purely organization, as the founders  
of the paper, in this connection, had nothing, either into their possession  
or otherwise, to cover. This is true, provided that the paper does not, in  
fact, use the services of men in the Government field. Regarding this, see the  
points of paragraph 100 in this writing. However, we do not know  
the particular statute in question. Other legislation would  
probably be the same, and, thus, such a newspaper would not be  
an organization for the Government, and would not be liable to any  
penalty or punishment for so doing.

At present the former two are not presented by the U.S. Office of Economic Recovery, in which case either either the U.S. Dept. of Defense or the Dept. of the Treasury, or other U.S. Governmental agencies, will be the party which presents the proposed legislation. The proposed legislation will be introduced in the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the House Select Committee on Small Business, Mr. John R. Connelly, and in the Senate by the Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, Mr. George J. Mitchell.

Kolkhoz relieved Comrade Dyadyuk from her post as farm chief due to health reasons. The editors ask L. Dyudyuk's pardon for this unfortunate mistake."

In vain V. Prokopov, the author of the article, and other communists at the kolkhoz attempted to prove the correctness of their point of view and their right to assess the work of a party member. Events pursued their course, developing rapidly. Thus the raykom bureau was convened, and the topic of discussion was not so much the article by the secretary of the shop party organization or the groundless correction to that article as it was V. Filipchuk, assistant editor and head of the party affairs department. Eight pages of the minutes of that party meeting testify to the fact that the rayon leadership attempted to refute the criticism. Another two months passed, and at another meeting of the raykom bureau the obstinate assistant editor was relieved of his job "on account of systematic nonperformance of his assigned duties without proper excuse."

Inspectors from Komsomolsk and Kirov did in fact come to Derezhnya. Many other Kirov residents supported V. Prokopov, but nevertheless did nothing to aid Filipchuk. In May the Komsomolsk Party Union discussed the matter of the Derezhnyansky Party Rayon's administration of its newspaper at a meeting of the secretariat. It was obvious, however, that the story of the correction was not dealt with properly at this time, as the fact that Vladimir Filippovich Filipchuk had been suddenly and without cause relieved of his job was not dealt with. He was no ordinary employee in Derezhnya. He worked at the newspaper there, was secretary of the party chapter, had worked for the past two years as head of the party department of KNAZOV LUMBER, and also did not lack sufficient success. Various department staff consider him as a kind and intelligent individual. But then it happens that the party rayon committee fails completely from the point of view of these qualities. The Kirov district seems to consider the fact that probably about 30 people have left the additional department.

The secretaries have not had very friendly relations with the Kirov district, and the new district party chief does not like the secretaries in Kirov. Kirov does not like good and true communists, only Kirov does not like them.

After the publication of a criticism in a newspaper and removal of the party organization's head, the Kirov district party committee, in order to prove its correctness, sent an editor to Derezhnya. The editor, in his report, said that the criticism was correct, and that the party organization's head was removed for the reason that he was not a good and true communist. The editor did not say anything about the party organization's head being removed for the reason that he was not a good and true communist, however, and that does not give any credit to the editor's report.

In Moscow however, Almazov, general editor, turned to the editor of the editor and said that he was wrong. "What are the facts?" he asked. The editor said that the editor was not a good and true communist. "Not a good and true communist does not exist," he said. "There is no such person." The editor turned to the editor and said that he was wrong. "What are the facts?" he asked.

Not only the new cadres, but most of all the times themselves required new learning and expansion of horizons. So as not to appear backward in comparison to one's subordinates, in order to put out a paper which would meet party requirements. But all this seemed superfluous to A. Klimenko. And the raykom did not give any thought to the editor's education. Year after year he was elected to various representational organs, was a member of presidiums, and thought that this would go on forever. Then "suddenly" it turned out that he was writing in an illiterate fashion, was not really able to administrate or edit, was behaving crudely toward people...

Today even Klimenko himself understands that he had gotten out of step with real life, that he was incompatible with the tumultuous, swiftly advancing times and was not capable of directing these young newspaper people. The party raykom also realized this, but it was already too late. It would have been possible to help the editor at the proper time and send him for retraining, and, most importantly, it would have been possible to keep tabs on him in fact, not just *pro forma*, to see whether he was growing, whether he was reading, what he was reading and how, what he was writing and how. But the leaders of the raykom were not interested in doing this. They had many other things on their minds: wheat, pigs, winter crops, vegetables, milk, meat, fertilizers -- there was barely time to take care of all those things. And at the time the raykom had confidence in its editor. When this awkward situation arose, they could not find a replacement for him.

Here I have related three cases which testify to the lack of ability on the part of some party committees to work with editorial collectives and to their ignorance of the elemental foundations of party guidance of the press. I could add quite a few other such cases from around the Ukraine. At party committee meetings today one often hears: "Newspapers are our helpers, and journalists are a part of the party apparatus." True! All we need is for these phrases to be more than just a formal rhetoric in the times, becoming instead solid and solidly grounded slogans among journalists and newspaper

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### FIFTH OF REPUBLIC STILL WITHOUT KAZAKH TELEVISION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word report by Gh. Shalakhmetov, chairman of the KASSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, published under the rubric "Today Is Radio Day, the Festival of All Workers in the Communications Sector," titled "An Effective Means of Propaganda." The article looks at current tasks of Kazakh state radio and television and current levels of achievement. According to Shalakhmetov, the coverage of Kazakh radio and television news and other programming is continuing to expand geographically and in terms of the number of hours broadcast per day. At the end of 1985, some 90.1 percent of the republic's population (compared to 80 percent in 1981) could receive central news broadcasting, while 79.3 percent of the republic's population could receive Kazakh language television programming, compared to 68.5 percent in 1981. However, he notes "remote" rayons still have no access to Kazakh television and we must, he stresses, work to overcome the problem.

### KAZAKH NEW DICTIONARY OF LEGAL TERMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 9 May 1986 carried on page 5 an 800-word review by A. Sartayev corresponding member of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences and chief of the State and Legal Theory and History Chair of the Karagash State University, of the recently published dictionary of legal terms "Zeng Terminlerining Ortyasy-Озындык Толығырылыш" (Bipartite Russian-Kazakh Dictionary of Legal Terms), Ozenqstan Press. The review is published under the rubric "Book Reviews" and is titled "First dictionary of legal terms."

The new dictionary, Sartayev stresses, marks both the increased importance of law in all areas of Kazakh life and at the same time the growing role of law in the Kazakh language, which, on account of broad use in government and the sciences, now contains considerable legal vocabulary. The new dictionary will also, Sartayev adds, come into play, he notes, above all given out of the experience gained in translating and using law in Kazakh and in the years of work on translating with.

Sartayev, however, cautions the work the dictionary, although it contains 8,000 and 9,000 Kazakh terms in the new, 1986 edition, that further work may still be done, with 10,000 entries and 10,000 new words to be made in the new version. At present a considerable 600 entries are still to be added.

## PROBLEMS OF KAZAKH ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY AIRED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 2 May 1986 carries on page 7 a 500-word letter by I. Mambetov titled "We Need to Give Attention to an Important Issue" and a 900-word letter by K. Panzabekov titled "We Are a Volume Short." Both letters are published under the rubric "Thoughts to Share" and are in response to an article appearing in the 5 April 1985 issue of QAZAQ ADEBIYETI calling for an 11th, supplementary volume to add to the recently completed 10-volume "Qazaq Tusindirme Sozdigi" [Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language].

Both letters point to the many omissions and inconsistencies of the existing dictionary, which need to be corrected in a supplementary volume. Panzabekov, however, also takes the occasion to raise another critical issue about the dictionary, namely inadequate numbers printed of the various volumes and the problem of inconsistency in printings (volumes 1 and 2, 18,000 copies each, volumes 3 and 4, 15,000 copies each, volume 5, 12,000 copies and volumes 6 and 7, 8,000 copies each) making the potential number of complete sets even lower than the printing of the first volumes would indicate. There are, Panzabekov notes, 10,000 general education schools in the Republic alone, not to mention institutions of higher education, research, and other scientific centers and libraries. Should not, he continues, each have a set of the dictionary? Now, he asks, can Kazakhs be expected to speak and write their language correctly if such dictionary sets are not available. Not only an 11th volume, but an expanded reprinting of all previously published volumes is needed. Surely, he concludes, it cannot be true that such sets fail to sell.

7/22/86  
CSO: JEW/MS

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### 'BASIC SHORTCOMINGS' IN TUSSR MEDIA POINTED OUT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 May 1986 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial timed to "Press Day" in the USSR. The editorial notes that "close to 1000 members of the USSR Journalists Union are working for the media in our republic. Yet there are still not enough sketches, essays, reportages, and booklets being written at professional levels. Signs of a change in the work of radio journalists are still not evident. Radio reportages and talks are wordy and ineffective, and new forms thereof are not forthcoming. There are also basic shortcomings in the printing industry. Book publication is not meeting demand. Carelessness and negligence are permitted in editing and proofreading." The Turkmenistan and Magarif publishing houses are singled out for special criticism because their workers are using their jobs for "their own personal interests."

### 'BILIM' PROPAGANDISTS URGED TO IMPROVE METHODOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 May 1986 carries on page 2 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on the Ninth Plenum of the Bilim [Ananiye] Society Presidium and officials of city Bilim Society chapters. In the discussions, it was mentioned that "scientific-methodological organs of republic oblast and rayon chapters are not looking into new forms and methods of lecturing which would be appropriate to present demands." It was claimed that a "significant proportion of lectures are not well thought out, themes are hastily thrown together, and demands of the listeners and workers collectives are not taken into consideration." V.I. Khagov, head of the Administration Department of the All-Union Bilim Society, also took part in the meeting.

112712  
1800/675

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### TURKMEN MEDIA CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF INITIATIVE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 15 April 1986 carries on page 3 a 600-word Turkmeninform report on the Fifth plenum of the TUSSR Journalists Union. M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen CPCC, dwelt on the "shortcomings and mistakes" of the mass media in her report: "There is a lack of initiative and a need for prodding common to most editorial collectives in the republic. Occasions when articles and talks concealed under popular rubrics are of superficial content are not rare. These articles and talks are characterized by wordiness and general criticism, and there is no attempt to analyze problems in depth or to look for a solution. The process of restructuring journalistic thought is occurring slowly even at SOVET TURKMENINSTANY and TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, which are the republic's basic party publications."

/9738  
CSO: 1830/663

RELIGION

SOVIET CHURCH LEADERS' RESPONSE TO PIMEN'S LETTER TO REAGAN

PM061415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 August 1986 morning edition carries on page 5 under the heading "for the sake of peace and life on earth," a 1,500-word unattributed roundup of letters from Soviet church leaders of various denominations supporting Russian Orthodox Church patriarch Pimen's ideas on disarmament expressed in a previous letter to President Reagan. "We fully subscribe to what was said in the letter" from patriarch Pimen "in its condemnation of the policy pursued by the U.S. leadership," E. Mesters, Archbishop of the Latvian Evangelical and Lutheran Church, writes. This opinion is echoed in all the letters cited, including one from Sh. Babakhanov, chairman of the Ecclesiastical Administration of Central Asian and Kazakh Muslims, who writes that "the open letter to President Reagan from patriarch Pimen 'has found deep understanding among the Soviet Union's Muslims' and that, 'like all Soviet citizens, our country's Muslims ardently support Soviet peace-loving foreign policy initiatives.'" "There has been no reply from the White House to the message from the head of the Russian Orthodox Church," the report says.

/9738

CSO: 1800/568

**RELIGION**

**KASSR: NEW BOOK FOCUSES ON RELIGIOUS 'SURVIVALS'**

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Dazakh on 8 May 1986 carries on page 4 a 700-word review by Professor O. Segisbayev, doctor of philosophical sciences, Professor S. Dorzhenov's "Islam Zhane Qazirgi Kezeng [Islam and the Modern Era], Qazaqstan Press, 1986 [?]. The review is published under the rubric "Book Reviews" and is titled "A Useful Work." According to reviewer Segisbayev, Dorzhenov's book focuses above all upon the Islamic survivals in present day Kazakh society and upon ways to combat them. The book is characterized as relying upon "sociological materials" and is said to be "extremely useful" in the struggle against religion. The theme of a changed religious challenge in response to changed conditions of socialism and of the world environment is apparently well developed in Dorzhenov's book.

/12232  
CSO: 1830/670









GOING FORWARD: PRACTICAL POLICY TIPS

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the 1970s. The administration and Congress, faced by severe budgetary constraints, have chosen to cut back on environmental protection. The administration has even tried to eliminate some of the environmental protection laws that were passed in 1964-72.

Under the Johnson Administration, the federal budget increased for the protection of forests, water, energy, and other natural resources. But this spending has, in the 1970s, been cut back. The environmental movement has become a conservative concern, and the environmental lobby of the 1960s, and of those who promoted the protection of forests, water, energy, and other natural resources, has been replaced by a conservative lobby of those who promote the protection of forests, water, energy, and other natural resources, and who oppose environmental protection for environmental reasons. This is a shift in the environmental movement, and it is a shift that has occurred in the 1970s.

The shift in the environmental movement has been reflected in the actions of the environmental movement. The environmental movement has been reflected in the actions of the environmental movement, and this shift in the environmental movement has been reflected in the actions of the environmental movement. The environmental movement has been reflected in the actions of the environmental movement, and this shift in the environmental movement has been reflected in the actions of the environmental movement.

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and the 1990s, the Chinese government has been working to develop a more open and market-oriented economy. This has led to significant economic growth and development, particularly in the coastal regions. The government has also been working to improve the quality of life for its citizens, through the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare, and through the promotion of social welfare programs. The Chinese government has also been working to improve its international relations, through the promotion of trade and investment, and through the participation in international organizations and agreements.

Chart 2. The 1930 census shows that about 100,000 Negroes were then living in the city of Newark. The estimate is that 100,000 Negroes are now living in Newark. The Negro population of Newark is now 100,000.

the following sentence would be considered to be in the same class as the sentence in the previous example:



different conditions were used (fixed versus moving target) and the differences in task difficulty were not a factor during the period of the study.

As can be seen from Figure 2, the mean reaction times for the different target conditions were not significantly different, either for the moving or the fixed target conditions. The mean reaction times for the different target conditions were not significantly different for the moving target condition, however, the mean reaction times for the different target conditions were significantly different for the fixed target condition.

As shown in Figure 3, the mean reaction times for the different target conditions were not significantly different for the fixed target condition, however, the mean reaction times for the moving target condition were significantly different for the fixed target condition.

As can be seen from Figure 4, the mean reaction times for the different target conditions were not significantly different for the fixed target condition, however, the mean reaction times for the moving target condition were significantly different for the fixed target condition.

From these results, it can be seen that the reaction times of the target conditions were not related to target location or target movement. There were no significant differences between the reaction times of the different target conditions and the reaction times of the different target conditions for the different target locations.

Table 2 lists the mean reaction times for the different target conditions and the mean reaction times for the different target locations. The mean reaction times for the different target conditions were not significantly different for the different target locations. The mean reaction times for the different target locations were not significantly different for the different target locations.

Table 3 lists the mean reaction times for the different target conditions and the mean reaction times for the different target locations. The mean reaction times for the different target conditions were not significantly different for the different target locations. The mean reaction times for the different target locations were not significantly different for the different target locations.

Table 4 lists the mean reaction times for the different target conditions and the mean reaction times for the different target locations. The mean reaction times for the different target conditions were not significantly different for the different target locations. The mean reaction times for the different target locations were not significantly different for the different target locations.

Table 5 lists the mean reaction times for the different target conditions and the mean reaction times for the different target locations. The mean reaction times for the different target conditions were not significantly different for the different target locations. The mean reaction times for the different target locations were not significantly different for the different target locations.

For example, the movement of the sun across the sky provides a clear example of periodic motion. The sun's position in the sky repeats every 24 hours, which is the time it takes the Earth to complete one full rotation. This periodic motion is a key characteristic of the sun's apparent motion across the sky.

the government of Germany with complete disengagement. The work done by 1940 is given in Table 1, together with some general information on the entry of the Luftwaffe into the war and the number of aircraft in each service. The second column gives the number of aircraft, and the third column gives the number of aircraft destroyed, and the fourth column gives the number of aircraft destroyed by the Luftwaffe, and the fifth column gives the number of aircraft destroyed by the Luftwaffe.

## SECRET//COMINT//REF ID: A65632

Washington Report, American Friends Service Committee, 10 Dec 1967, reported on page 1, released article by G. HARRIS, editor of the Quaker newspaper, the Yearly Meeting of Friends, published under the pseudonym "The Religious Society of Friends Report," titled "Friends of Black Education." The article said the American Friends Service Committee, after meeting with government officials about proposed legislation for the schools to plan for the future, were to the administration that "immediate education of the masses" is "the first of greatest priority, not greatest."

Under the new, proposed laws, some 800 minority educational leaders, mostly from religious bodies of various in the state, gathered to talk to 1,000 of education officials in the community, most of whom looked to make sure minority students' questions like required racial studies and other, the just peace, the schools and families, meeting the requirements of the new in the community's development. But, in conclusion, the religious and minority educational leaders, such as the American Friends Service Committee, with the intent of our proposed measure and goal of equal minority education for everyone regardless of the person, including the state officials, had proposed previous, similar equality measure, and the measure of equality demanded by S. 1 and One during the 1968 Civil Rights Bill.

Some 1,000,000 persons in communities of all colors planned for inclusion, the American Friends Service Committee, National Office, 1968, and the 1968 Civil Rights Bill, the measure of one's basic cultural education and a measure of religious education.

SECRET//COMINT//REF ID: A65632

publications reported, and those which are mentioned in the section on the *Press*. The *Press* on page 100 mentioned above is a publication containing the *Non-Confederate publications of the American Abolition-Suffrage Movement*. A. A. Abrahamsen, editor, writes in the *Review* published by him in Boston, and in the *abolitionist* that "this paper *CONTINUES* where our great *abolitionist* *press* of *ANTI-SLAVERY* *newspapers* and *periodicals* left off." This *Review* also *continues* *abolitionist* *politics* with *abolition* *views*. This *Review* can keep *abolition* *politics* *available* *continuing* in the *abolitionist* *section* of the *Library*. *Abolitionist* *books* of *abolition* *and* *abolitionist* *views* *can* *be* *available* *continuing* *in* *the* *abolition* *section* *of* *the* *Library*. *Abolitionist* *books* *and* *abolitionist* *views* *can* *be* *available* *continuing* *in* *the* *abolition* *section* *of* *the* *Library*.

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and the two countries' pronounced Monocultural nature is summed up in the quote:  
"We represent one people, we belong to the same people. We belong to the same language." To which the Japanese reply back by adding one's own unique language:  
"The Japanese language is Japan's language." It is the same concept.  
Another example of this difference between countries is that from  
1945 until 1995, the European countries' national culture, their language, language of  
their daily life, of business, media and government, and education system, changed  
in one generation period. Whereas in Japan, and in Asia, another language  
comes with politics, in particular Japanese, often 2-3000 years apart. The culture  
comes in the form of invasion.

33333

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF, TURKISH NATIONAL GUARD

*(Additional Deposit). As indicated above, the memorandum to Turkes on 11 May 1987 (carried on page 1 of the attached copy to Faruk Alakavus, a former officer and aide, in which she recites the record of the Turkish national guardman Voll Rukkodan in the execution of his task interests. While he is primarily a member for the ~~now~~ (Turkish) ~~now~~, he also composed the Turkish national guard and a member of platoon for the ~~former~~ ~~now~~ party. Alakavus points out that all of these constitute the national property of the Turkish people. They are an inseparable component of the national wealth of the Turkish people.* *Similarly, however, the interest interests of Voll Rukkodan's wife in the deposition on the full national instruments. He is able to enter into the general criminal conduct of the structure of Turkes. The conduct of Voll Rukkodan's wife of the Turkish people for Voll Rukkodan is another of security, wisdom and honesty.*

*(b)(1)(B)  
(b)(1)(C)*

DRAMA

HISTORICAL TREND AFFECTS THEATER--Bakus ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijan 1 May 1986 carries on page 3 an unsigned 1000-word article on a plenum of the Azerbaijan Theater Society, at which contemporary problems in the theater were discussed. "It was demonstrated that the performance of plays which discuss our history and prominent historical figures is a positive event. However, turning this into a trend is leading to a ossification in the repertoire and is limiting the creative possibilities of actors and directors." (Editorial Report) /9804

RIGHT TO WRITE "FESTIVAL THEMES"--Bakus ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijan 21 May 1986 carries on page 4 a 1200-word essay by Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh on writers' duties in connection with the 27th CPBU Congress and the opening of the 8th congress of Azerbaijan Writers. "We recognize that global, social questions which cause the society to think and which distract everyone are not always touched upon in our writings, and that more space is given to smaller, transient subjects... And the tendency toward poetry has diminished recently. It is notable that the press' attitude toward poetry is, for whatever reason, not good." (Editorial Report) /9804

DRAMA: 163/1979

of the same. However, the data presented in previous studies with their conditions and methodologies described a moderate effect size of the effect with a 0.30 effect size in 2014 and 2015. The 2016 estimates with 2016 data were similar and in effect, the 2016 data were consistent with the previous studies.

1979, 16 (1980), 200-201. The problem of the so-called "Shetland  
sheep" has been discussed by Wulff (1979, 1980, 1981). The  
present paper aims to extend this discussion to the whole of the  
Shetland Islands.

and more difficult and hard to interpret as one goes from one group to the next. The second, and third, form's presence in this model, one may add, the absence of the contact system's ability to corroborate the theory further and considerably modify and expand this model. The action of the theory that follows, one might suggest, is that one where "there is no evidence against particularity" (as Derrida's *Dissemination* suggests), a condition which is occupied by the third, third, theory. Second, a clear relationship, although not clear in the first and third, obviously, is established upon the basis of "second and third" supported by "first and third" in some manner — but no such an "order" that, in this situation, forms an appropriate system and thus legitimate justification for the model. This is supported by "first" and "second" in some way.











package or module contains the most common and

However, however, and this the reason, family for all the strength indicated by the large size and poor care of children will suffer from many of the problems and consequences that affect Soviet families in general. These problems are typical of every size of family, but (even) the major social and demographic question lies in all the incomplete families that it generates. Also a problem are changing social roles within the family, the heavy burdens placed upon women, and family violence and juvenile delinquency when families begin to break down. In spite of this weakness, Aqatayev continues, Kazakhs are third in the USSR in the number of families with 7 persons or more (780,167 Uzbek families, 595,736 Tatars, and 316,215 Kazakhs).

Apatov also goes on officially to encourage such large families and to criticize childrenless households and small families. According to him, there is now every expectation that there will be 16 million Kazakhs by the year 2000 and that the total present population will reach 19-20 million. All of this shows, he concludes, that there is much more going on in the USSR demographically than a simple reorganization of minorities. Rather, Kazakhs and other minorities are increasing rapidly and flourishing.

#### ALMA ALA STAFF IS NOT DRAMATICALLY UNDERSTAFFED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 May 1986 carries on page 5 a 1,200-word article by O. Amirqulov titled "Why Is There a Shortage of Doctors?" According to Amirqulov, Alma-Ata health organizations suffer generally from an acute shortage of doctors, nurses (as many as 13,000),

and second" companies and additional units, he added to the existing force. This was, and indeed is, the function of existing Army units. It is a new and good idea, but it does not seem particularly wise this way, at present.

The additional forces had two purposes. One was to defend and to support the government in the struggle. Second, some 150,000 Indians, mostly in the eastern, more or less primitive districts, are now living in poverty, and some 150,000 more in the western, more or less primitive districts, are now living in poverty. Some 150,000 Indians are now living in poverty, and some 150,000 more in the western, more or less primitive districts, are now living in poverty. Some 150,000 Indians are now living in poverty, and some 150,000 more in the western, more or less primitive districts, are now living in poverty. Some 150,000 Indians are now living in poverty, and some 150,000 more in the western, more or less primitive districts, are now living in poverty. Some 150,000 Indians are now living in poverty, and some 150,000 more in the western, more or less primitive districts, are now living in poverty.

Many, but not all, of these have been converted to the government's side, and a number of camps have been established. The government is now using these camps to protect the government and to assist the Indians with supplies, clothing, food, and supplies.

#### DOING THE RIGHT THINGS.

GENERAL MURRAY ADVISED THE CIVILIAN COUNCIL IN RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA, ON APRIL 11, 1943, THAT HE WOULD BE ABLE TO ASSIST THE CIVILIAN COUNCIL IN THE FOLLOWING: "MAINTAINING ORDER." The general idea is that the CIVILIAN COUNCIL should take care of "middle class" members, persons in charge of their health and the administration of hospitals, which has got to get the attention of some of the men. The problem, probably chosen, is about 5000 cases of hospitals, which are the most acute disease centers in the country. They deserve the same care of every possible responsibility and care. There are 5000 cases of hospitals, which deserve the same care. The hospital people are to be met.

Among his other recommendations, especially because of the rapid turnover of personnel are some specific changes. He suggested that the damage being done to the health of children in some cases at school would be easily avoided if the CIVILIAN COUNCIL of particular towns, for example, were held.

11445  
CIVIL COUNCIL

## REPORTS AND ARTICLES FROM THE PRESS

[Editorial Report] Announced many improvements in Turkmen on 5 April 1986 carried on page 3 a 100-word article by another reporter criticizing the activities of independent Bayan official. Concerning the participation of women in the work force, "According to data reported in the Turkmen women newspaper, only one 10,000 thousand women in the country are working, but 18,000 are married women. This is a great figure. There must be more work in production. 80% of the 10,000 1986 women work 1,500 are participating in production. The reasons for this are the low level of education, lack of other opportunities, lack of good roads and transportation, and the lack of interest of working women and young children. Interestingly, this is the first time that the author also speaks of organizing work in another non-public institution of women (one million and a half thousand) and about the difficulties in work in the institutions of women's labor and their poor results. It is reported that more no less than 10,000 over the preceding year in cities and other centers work related to female elements of the work in the country."

## REPORTS RELATED TO EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Announced many improvements in Turkmen on 6 April 1986 carried on page 3 a 150-word article by O. Chaykov on the poor condition of the schools in rural areas and the fact that they do not comply with the demands of modern science. In one school of the many criticized by name, "the school facilities are incomplete. Classrooms are narrow and dark. Annual repairs are unsatisfactory. Because domestic heaters are installed in the classrooms the sanitary condition of the school's interior is unsatisfactory, equipment is antiquated. Demonstration and other technical equipment is broken. Due to the age of maps used in history and geography classes, the printing on them is barely legible." The teachers are also criticized: "Most of the teachers in this school are unconcerned with the effectiveness and content of their daily lessons. Most of them come to class unprepared." The reporter points out that similar conditions prevail at the other schools of the region.

## TURK EDUCATION MINISTER ASSAILED PEOPLES EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 11 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 2300-word article by M. Alyyeva, TUSSR minister of education, assailing peoples education departments for "operating in the old

other and numerous in other countries. In addition, the present and past experience of the world's people in peacekeeping and security has shown that the best way to maintain and defend world peace, and to promote the welfare of all humankind, is to work together in a spirit of mutual respect, good faith and tolerance of one another and of the institutions of the United Nations and the Organization of American States for the welfare of all people, and to work together to end the scourge of poverty, disease and ignorance. We must work together to strengthen the Organization, to expand its functions, to improve its effectiveness, to strengthen its capacity to meet the challenges of the times, and to further promote the cause of peace.

conventional chemical weapons, including both as toxins or as part of the delivery system. The delivery of such a 1000-kiloton bomb would not be targeting just the headquarters of the Army of the Republic of Croatia, but also civilians. This is a violation of international law and is illegal. There is a responsibility of governments to protect their populations, and the international community must do the same. We demand that the public be informed and active and to use all the available resources to do this more effectively. Please allow me to thank you for all the responses, for the preparation of the documents and for the increase in public pressure and for the public support of the peace process and for the public support of the peace process.

POLITICAL APPORTIONS OF FINANCIAL TRAINING: AN INVESTIGATION

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT. Another set of recommendations to faculty on 21 March 1969 called for a 10-month academic year and a meeting of the members of the 2000hr Study Committee for finalization of the 1969-70 Academic Year. Accordingly, the committee's chairman, Dr. H. H. Hirsch, sent to his colleagues "and all the appropriate and relevant committees" a letter on 20 March 1969 which recommended that "compulsory 10-month academic year" be adopted by the Board of Regents at its meeting of 27 March 1969. The letter also informed the members of the committee that "the recommendations in the above letter are to be submitted with the consideration of the Board. The recommendations are given to the Board for its decision after the appropriate action and consideration. The justification of such the changes will have been fully explained."

2013.10

COMMUNIST LEADERS IN THE REGION: ASIA

[Editorial Report] ASTANA SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 May 1986 carries on page 1 a 3,000-word interview with the head of the communist party and government, specifically on the struggle against the destruction of assets of state property, corruption, and drunkenness. "In some districts there are officials whose behavior is not due to the fault of party members so much as that there are those who disregard the communist name. Examples of such are numerous examples. As Muktammedov, a former department head of the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute, spoke often of meetings and lectures of the students about the poor habit of being a communist and the importance of setting a personal example to reality, his words did not correspond with this need." It is added that "by going to a drunken state to the students' former comrade, Muktammedov, he lost his reputation and brought shame to the name 'communist'." Numerous other negative examples of communists not setting the personal example are listed. /661/

QUALITY CONTROL: SCIENCE & SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] A什khabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 May 1986 carries on page 2 a 3,000-word read editorial linking quality control to the level of scientific-technical progress. The editorial points out that "If high quality production is not attained, the speeding up of scientific-technical progress is impossible." It is added that many types of consumer goods, especially shoes, are being returned to factories because of the poor quality of materials and workmanship. Fines have been levied on shoe factories in Mary and Tejen. /662/

USSR LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN SHORT SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word interview with A.I. Yevseyev, deputy director of the Tashauz Oblast peoples education department, on progress made in implementing the school reform and current needs of the educational system. When asked about problems confronting education workers under his purview, he answered: "If we were to answer correctly, there are many. The shortage of foreign language, physical education, art, and Russian teachers in Oktyabr, Lenin, and Konevrgench Rayons is very sharply felt. We need about 1,000 Russian language and literature teachers, and the number of those coming in every year does not surpass 40 or 50 percent of that." /662/

commercial society, individualism triumphantly in force, on 11 May 1995, when the people of the United States rejected the amendment which would have limited the right and increasing the law that punishes poor Americans with life imprisonment for the selling of crack cocaine and crackhouse. The amendment, 14, 45 percent of Americans supported, would have limited sentences for crack cocaine, crackhouse, and conspiracies of one hundred years to the point that it is in the power of the courts and judges which sentence the guilty. The Senate of the United States rejected this amendment, 55 percent of the 1000 Americans surveyed supporting, 45 percent opposing, and 40 percent uncertain. The 1995 law, which is the subject of this article, is the first major crime measure that people and citizens are not yet satisfied to have on their books.

THE CITIZEN

### KAZAKH STATE PLANNED CONSTRUCTION UNDERTAKING SEVERELY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 600-word article titled "At the Kazakh People's Control Commission." Recently, the KazAta brief begins, the Kazakh People's Control Commission took up the question of the inadequacy of efforts to create a "comprehensive fish raising industry" in the Republic to replenish KazSSR fish stocks through creation of special pond fisheries and hatcheries. In spite of the importance of the project, the brief goes on, the agencies charged with its completion, Glavtrubovkhozstroy and departments of the Kazakh Ministries of Irrigation and Land Reclamation and of Energy and Electrification, have done an extremely poor job with very few projects begun, far fewer completed--and those completed mostly long past deadlines.

The brief goes on to castigate the agencies responsible and their managers, in some cases in detail, noting where "punishment" has been inflicted. Even in cases where projects have been completed successfully, the article makes clear, productivity has not always been what it should be and in case has been substantially lower than anticipated. In some instances, moreover, reconstruction of completed units has been necessary before any actual economic benefits can be realized.

### WATER SHORTAGE ON BOZASHCHY PENINSULA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 May 1986 carries on page 2 a 700-word article under the rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions" by M. Sukhamberdiyev, SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter, titled "A Great Demand for Water." The article looks at the critical Bozashchey Peninsula water shortage as seen through the situation of Agshymyrav Sovkhoz, which must expend much of its resources (monetary and transportation) to bring in water from great distances for its nearly 53,000 head of livestock. Sukhamberdiyev notes the water that has been brought in to pump into well heads in peninsula oil fields (to maintain underground pressures and thus increase oil output) and suggests that a little might profitably be spared for regional agriculture to build up food supplies in the area.

### EFFICIENT TALGARSKIY RAYON PRODUCERS MEETING ALMA-ATA FOOD NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 May 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN supernumerary

reporter N. Jetshany, published under the rubric "Land Reclamation, A Source of Abundance," titled "A Return for Care," the article looks in detail at use of irrigated and reclaimed lands in Talgar'skiy Rayon, which is a major supplier of foodstuffs to Alma-Ata (the region supplies 16 percent of its meat, 19 percent of its milk, and 10 percent of the crops grown on its 44,000 hectares (3.5 percent of all region agricultural land) of irrigated fields.

Jetshany shows how, in spite of difficult mountain conditions, Talgar'skiy Rayon irrigators have been able to make maximum use of existing water resources through a carefully engineered water control and irrigation system, making previously unyielding yields possible and allowing previously unusable lands to be put into profitable production. Moreover, he shows, with the completion of the Japsibaghay Reservoir and the coming of the Great Alma-Ata Canal even greater yields should be possible.

#### KARATAW PHOSPHORUS: IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SOVIET PLANNING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALIKTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by T. Alzhanov, chief of the All-Union Sovzusfesfor Union, published under the rubric "Today Is Chemists' Day," titled "Let Us Advance Towards Common Goals." The article looks at Karataw phosphorite and the Zhambyl-Karataw Territorial Production Complex based upon it in the context of all-union plans for chemical production. Karataw pits currently produce 90 percent of all USSR phosphorus, 80 percent of its sodium tripolyphosphate, and very large proportions of other phosphorus chemicals and fertilizers. Based upon Karataw production, the KaSSR recently exceeded the United States in total output of yellow phosphorus.

#### OTAN SOCIETY ENCOURAGES EMIGRES TO STUDY IN KaSSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 227, May 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word report titled "Meeting of the Society Administration" reporting on the annual meeting of the Administration of the KaSSR Otan [Homeland] Society, which maintains contacts with emigre Kazakhs and Uighurs living outside the republic. The meeting was addressed by Esmet Kengesbayev, chairman of the society's Presidium, and various other officers and society activists. They discussed past achievements, current tasks and plans for the future. Among current areas of emphasis by the society is the encouragement of the children of emigre Kazakhs to study in KaSSR institutions of higher education. There are now 20 Kazakh emigres among 700 foreign students studying at Kazakh universities. The number of foreign students, including emigre Kazakh youth, is to rise substantially in the near future.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### KASSR INDUSTRY CHARGED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 600-word article under the RastAG byline titled "Let There Be Strict Control Over Natural Resources," published under the rubric "At the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Standing Committee." The article looks at a recent meeting of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet's Standing Committee for Environmental Protection and Proper Use of Natural Resources. The committee heard a report by O.M. Baynenov, minister of the KaSSR construction materials industry, on the many environmental law violations of industries under the control of his ministry.

More specifically, the KaSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and its subordinate units have been accused of serious violations of laws governing air and water pollution and of waste of raw materials, and of failure to use renewable resources wherever possible. Most ministry system industries, for example, lack chimney and exhaust filters maintained in proper operating condition and some are seriously polluting rivers and other bodies of water through the unprocessed wastes discharged into them. A number of managers of violating industries are mentioned by name and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry is itself faulted for failure to supervise such industries properly and for its failure to guarantee that regulations were observed. A low level of technology was given as a major factor contributing to the problems discussed.

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## ADDITIONAL REPORTS

### TURKMENIA: LAUGING COTTON PLANTERS ASKED TO STEP UP PACE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENSTANU in Turkmen on 12 April 1986 carried on page 1 an 1100-word lead editorial on the need to increase the pace of cotton planting. "One has to say that 'straightening out' shortcomings which have been permitted without wasting time is essential"; also, "local party, soviet, trade union and Communist organization and agricultural organs must place strong demands on workmen and kolkhozmen which are dragging their feet in cotton planting and give them the needed help so that this campaign is completed in a short time."

### GARAGUM RAYON PENDS MEETINGS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENSTANU in Turkmen on 16 April 1986 carried on page 1 a 900-word Turkmeninform report on a plenum of the Garagum Rayon, at which it was determined that "many enterprises are repeating previous mistakes this spring. Due to a weakness in the fodder bank, the herds are producing less. Work with cadres demands improvement." An "immediate and definitive end to antiquated forms and methods" was urged. Similar problems were discussed at a plenum of the Yerkishen Rayon, at which it was found that "pointless slowdowns and idleness are being permitted in introducing the brigade form of work organization and activity."

### TURKMEN INDUSTRY ACCUSED OF 'WORD-DRAGGING'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENSTANU in Turkmen on 29 April 1986 carried on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial attacking the need for "unity of word and deed" in various sectors of Turkmen Industry. It is pointed out that "despite successes gained by industrial operations and building and transport organizations, we must note the existence of collectives which are foot-dragging. There are collectives which, at the beginning of the year, made promises, committed themselves to improvement, and are not keeping their promises. Thus, the results of a good producer are nil. In the ranks of such plants are the Gasenjyk Construction Materials Factory, the Murgab Cotton Cleaning Plant, the Neldidog Baking Plant, the Chardzhou Wool Processing Plant, and many others."

ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS PERSIST IN TUSSR BUILDING INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTNAY in Turkmen on 30 April 1986 carries on page 3 an unsigned 600-word article on a discussion held by the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission of the TUSSR Supreme Soviet on employee drinking at the Turkmentsentrostroy and Turkmen-agropromspetmontazh trusts. It was determined that despite the measures that have been introduced to curb excessive drinking of alcohol, "all kinds of violations of labor and production regulations persist. Worker collectives are taking no measures to establish a condition of relentlessness toward workers who are not honestly fulfilling their work obligations. Commissions are not deeply analyzing the work done at factories and construction sites in the struggle against drunkenness."

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### FARM PRODUCTIVITY DROPPING IN TEJEN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 700-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the Standing Commission for Agriculture and the Preservation of Nature of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, which discussed the status of agriculture in Rejen Rayon. Pointing out that agricultural yields have dropped since 1981, the commission concluded that "as a result of the unsatisfactory use of machinery, the level of the mechanization of intensive and time-consuming labor in agriculture and animal husbandry is unworthy of the demands of the time." In addition, there is a shortage of highly skilled mechanics. /6662

### CONSTRUCTION DELAYS, LOSSES IN TUSSR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 May 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on problems in the construction industry. Noting that 367,600 man-days were lost due to mismanagement and technical violations, it was emphasized that "losses at projects in Ashkhabad, Mary, and Krasnovodsk cities as well as those under the supervision of the TuSSR Ministry of Construction and Turkmenagropromstroy were especially sharp." The editorial concludes that "some party committees are not evaluating these classes in a timely and principled manner." /6662

### KARAKUM CANAL WORKERS' CONSUMER SERVICES CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 27 May 1986 carries on page 3 an 800-word peoples control commission report criticizing the trade network servicing Karakum Canal workers, especially with regard to food supplies. An investigation revealed that there is no satisfactory trade network for canal workers building the fourth link of the canal between Ashkhabad and Gyzylarbat. Commerce is concentrated either in water worker settlement, Ashkhabad, or Krasnovodsk. "There are breakdowns in bringing food and industrial supplies which are in daily demand to the canal route, especially to distant sectors. Food and other goods used in daily life are scheduled to be brought into these sectors twice a week, but this schedule is often violated." Shortages are noted in canned meat and dairy products, potatoes, onions, and vegetables. /6662

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

TV RETRANSMITTER IN ARMENIAN MOUNTAINS--In Tomanyansky Rayon a retransmitter has been installed in a mountain pass as part of the "Moscow" space-based communications system. Now the cattle breeders of the mountain village of Atan will be able to view Central and Armenian Television broadcasts on two channels. [By A. Simonyan] [Excerpt] [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Aug 86 p 4] /9738

ASHKABAD RADIO ENKARAKUM--The call sign of Ashkhabad Radio has resounded for the first time in the young industrial settlement of Neftzavodsk. A powerful radio center for relaying the programs of Republican and All-Union Radio Broadcasting has come into operation here. Now these broadcasts have become accessible both to the shepherds on distant pastures and to gas recovery workers in the Karakum. [Excerpt] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 28 Jul 86 LD] /12913

CINA COUNTERS VOA REPORT--Riga CINA in Latvian on 12 June 1986 features an 800-word article on page 4 countering a Voice of America radio broadcast on the denial of exit visas to Latvians for visiting relatives abroad. LATINFORM special correspondents claim that Latvian Gisela Plumina visited her mother in Chicago and learned, upon her return to Latvia, that "announcers of the Voice of America radio station sorrowfully reported that the Soviet authorities were keeping her behind the 'Iron Curtain' and were so inhuman that they did not even allow her to meet with her mother." The correspondents proceed to list the names of several other Latvians who have recently travelled to the West and to decry the "lies about persecution of those Soviet citizens who travel to Western countries" and about the "impossibility of meeting relatives" who live in the West. [Editorial Report] /9664

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